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CASE INVOLVING \$2,000,000 WILL BE ARBITRATED

Jury Failed to Agree After Three Weeks' Trial in Fur Controversy

NO ATTORNEYS TO PRESENT EVIDENCE

Hearing Is to Be Held Before Three Association Members

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Arbitration of the largest commercial case ever submitted to the American Arbitration Association, involving \$2,000,000 has just been started here.

Arbitration was agreed upon following the failure of a jury in the New York Supreme Court to agree after a three weeks' trial. It was said by officials of the Arbitration Association to be the second largest arbitration of its kind in the United States, exceeded only by the \$3,000,000 verdict awarded in the so-called Armour Grain Company case in Chicago last year.

The case submitted to arbitration here was brought by Otto B. Shulhof, formerly Port of New York Authority Commissioner, against the Eltington-Schild Company, Inc., fur dealers. Mr. Shulhof, who at one time was a dress manufacturer, charged the Eltington-Schild Company with abrogating a contract under which Mr. Shulhof had undertaken to obtain furs in Russia.

The two groups will present the evidence to the arbitration board themselves, without the assistance of attorneys. The hearing will be conducted under the regulations of the American Arbitration Association, and with three members of the board selected from its panel.

During 1927, it was said, \$3,000,000 in claims were handled by arbitration in the motion picture industry alone. A number of these cases, however, were not for large individual amounts.

During 1927, according to the Arbitration Association's figures, 245 applications for arbitration were presented to it.

NEW "AMERICA FIRST" ATTITUDE INVOKED

Narrow Nationalism Decried by Princeton President

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRINCETON, N. J.—Deprecation of the "doctrine of America first," when it implies that the United States should profit at the expense of other countries and a plea for a better concept of the phrase was voiced by Dr. John O. Hixson, president of Princeton University, before a conference of teachers representing 30 nations just held here.

The group was composed of members of the International Institute of Teachers' College, Columbia University. They were led by Dr. Milton C. Del Manzo, of the Institute, in an inspection of the Princeton campus.

America has much to learn from other countries, Dr. Hixson declared. He made a plea for a broad international attitude in place of one of narrow nationalism. The idea of "America first," he said, is to be favored only when it connotes co-operation with other nations.

WILL BUILD OVER TRACKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA—A building which will be "the largest commercial structure," according to H. H. T. Dice, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, will be built by that company over its tracks at Broad and Callowhill Streets here. The building will occupy a large block and will contain 30 acres of floor space in its 10 stories. The estimated cost is \$3,000,000.

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Airplane Designer



HANS KLEMM
Comes to United States to Develop Market for "Flivver" Airplanes

'FLIVVER' PLANE DESIGNER TELLS PROMOTION PLAN

German Craft Will Be Put on American Market—Factory Planned

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—"Flivver" airplanes as simple to operate as automobiles or motorcycles and capable of flying at a rate of between 60 and 90 miles, will be on the American market this summer, it was announced by Hans Klemm, president of the Klemm Light Airplane Company, Limited, of Stuttgart, who has just arrived here on the Dresden, of the German Lloyd Line.

Plans for importing the small airplanes from Germany until an American factory can be built will be completed as soon as Mr. Klemm has an opportunity of talking over details with his two American partners, George Kern Jr., and Willibald Seydel, he said. Within a few months, he added, a plant will be in operation manufacturing the airplanes in this country for the local market.

The "Flivver" airplanes are perfect, he said. They are a complete airplane, they have a wing spread of 44 feet and fuselage 20 feet long. The wings can be readily demounted and the airplane rolled on its wheels into a small hangar the size of a garage. Their engines consume about one gallon of gasoline for 50 miles of flying. It is said that the airplanes can land on a field 100 feet long.

Farm Dinner Bell Has Electric Rival

Hand Dish Washing Still Holding Its Own, but Reform Is on Way

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The old farm bell to call the men folks to meals is being supplanted on some American farms by an electric signal horn that has been found more effective.

This was reported in a nation-wide survey just completed by the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture to learn the extent of electric light and power service on the farm and to find out how widely electricity is releasing the farmer and his family from drudgery of physical toil and is adding comforts to their daily living. Dr. E. A. White is national director of the committee.

"The logical development for rural electric service will be for the lines to radiate into the country from established centers," Dr. White's report stated. "Fortunately there are very few towns in the United States today of 1000 inhabitants or more without a substitution or generating plant."

Recent developments hold out hope of better success in the future with use of electric dishwashers on the farm, the report said. There has been a wide difference of opinion as to practicality of electric dishwashers. Women of the farm home would rather do the washing by hand than to place perhaps 75 per cent of the dishes in the machine and then be required to do the remaining pots and pans by hand, it was reported.

NORTH CAROLINA D. A. R. ELECTS STATE REGENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina division of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their twenty-eighth annual state convention, elected Mrs. Charles R. Whitaker of Southern Pines, state regent, adopted resolutions for an adequate national defense program, and denounced attempts to expunge from school histories references to war and heroism in battle.

On national defense the society stood "firmly in favor of an adequate navy and merchant marine for the United States."

DE RIVERA SEES NECESSITY FOR CURB ON PRESS

Urges Supervision by Government of Spain—Opposes Sensational Papers

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—La Nacion publishes a long statement from Primo de Rivera in connection with the debate in the national assembly on press control in which the Premier says that newspapers ought to be constantly supervised by the Government.

Such a system at present, he said, was "not a world-wide fashion," but he was sure it would be some time in the future, which would mean the "maximum of progress. When that time comes newspapers will cease to be organs of political influence or inciters to unrest, but solely of civic culture and doctrine."

Some day, he said, "nobody will consent to the daily entry into his home of the sensational medium which disseminates unrest in the family and undermines the prestige essential for well-ordered social life."

Equality of right to propaganda for one theory or another, the dictator declared, is a naïveté that is accepted only in times of decadence. "It was the duty of governments to employ all the resources and implements of national activity in such manner as they thought fit. If they succeeded in surrounding themselves with a press conscious of its duties and responsibilities they would have accomplished the happiest of missions, because though all the ills they had suffered from during the past century might be due to policy, the reason was that they had neglected their most elementary duty of that sort of propaganda."

"They had, in fact, allowed it to lead the Spanish people from the right road through passions, anxieties and paths of error."

EGYPTIAN PRESS SUPPORTS NAHAS

No Serious Complications Expected From Firm Stand Toward Britain

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAIRO—The Egyptian press comments optimistically regarding Nahas Pasha's attitude toward the British note, which, it believes, will not provoke future complications and will stabilize rather than endanger the ministry.

The British note, it is held, is characterized only by an exhibition of wrath on the part of Sir Austen Chamberlain at the rejection of the treaty, acceptance of which was designed as a triumph for Conservative diplomacy, thus being an asset in the coming British elections.

The press congratulates Nahas on informing the British Government officially of the determination of Egypt not to submit to the dictation of British policy, which is repugnant to every Egyptian, from the highest to the lowest.

The general tone of public opinion is inquisitive, but it does not anticipate the possibility of serious complications.

KING GEORGE HEADS RELIEF FOR IDLE MINERS IN BRITAIN

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Great Britain is moving with characteristic sympathy to help 750,000 miners, their wives and children, in the districts where the pits are closed owing to the coal trade depression. The King and Queen head the Mansion House relief fund, which was opened today.

The Lord Mayors of London, Cardiff and Newcastle-on-Tyne, supporting the fund, explain that it is a temporary expedient until work is found elsewhere.

They estimate the total miners out of work at 750,000, which does not include 12,000 employed in 40 Lancashire pits which are about to close under the new joint marketing schemes. These schemes are calculated eventually to restore the coal trade prosperity by cutting out unprofitable concerns.

TOKYO IS FAVORED FOR NAVAL PARLEY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Tokyo will probably be the scene of the 1931 Naval Disarmament Conference, according to high officials here, who are already making plans for the meeting at which Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy and the United States will decide upon future limitations on capital ships.

Although plans for the 1931 conference are by no means complete, the United States is empowered to designate the time and place. Officials here favor Japan in compliment to the earnest desire for disarmament shown by that nation at Geneva. They also desire to remove the conference from the Geneva atmosphere, which it is believed is so steeped in disarmament discouragement that it would be almost impossible for a conference to succeed there.

YALE TO DIG FOR INDIAN RELICS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Yale University will send an expedition to King William County, Virginia, this summer to investigate Indian mounds at Stevensville.

VOTERS TO FILL 33 SENATE SEATS IN NOVEMBER

Entire House Also Up for Re-Election—Control of 71st Congress at Stake

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Interest in the keen presidential campaign has obscured the fact that 33 United States Senators must stand for re-election this year. This situation is of particular importance to the Democratic Party, as 20 of the 33 senators are Democrats, a number of them from what are known politically as "questionable" states.

In addition to these senators, the entire House is up for re-election. Involved in these congressional elections is the control of the Seventy-first Congress, which will take office March 4, 1929, with the President who is chosen this year.

To Vote on 33 Senators

The senators whose terms expire and the dates of the senatorial primaries at which nominations will be made to fill their places are:

- Nebraska—R. B. Howell (R.), Aug. 20.
- Illinois—Vacant, April 10.
- Pennsylvania—David A. Reed (R.), April 24.
- Maryland—W. C. Bruce (D.), May 7.
- Indiana—Arthur Robinson (R.), May 8.
- New Jersey—E. I. Edwards (D.), May 15.
- West Virginia—M. M. Neely (D.), May 29.
- Florida—P. Trammell (D.), June 5.
- Maine—Frederick Hale (R.), June 18.
- Minnesota—Henrik Shipstead (F. L.), June 18.
- Iowa—Charles McNair (R.), June 19.
- Montana—Burton K. Wheeler (D.), July 17.
- Texas—Earl B. Mayfield (D.), July 23.
- Tennessee—Kenneth McKellar (D.), Aug. 2.

Reed's Term Ends

- Missouri—James A. Reed (D.), Aug. 7.
- Virginia—Claude A. Swanson (D.), Aug. 7.
- Ohio—Simeon D. Fess (R.), Aug. 14.
- Ohio—to fill Willis vacancy, Aug. 14.
- Mississippi—H. D. Stephens (D.), Aug. 21.
- Wyoming—John B. Kendrick (D.), Aug. 21.
- California—Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Aug. 28.
- Nevada—Key Pittman (D.), Sept. 4.
- Idaho—Robert M. La Follette (R.), Sept. 4.
- Michigan—Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.), Sept. 4.
- Arizona—H. F. Ashurst (D.), Sept. 11.
- Washington—C. C. Dill (D.), Sept. 11.
- Vermont—F. L. Greene (R.), Sept. 11.
- Massachusetts—David I. Walsh (D.), Sept. 18.

Convention Nominations

The states in which senatorial nominations will be made by convention, dates as yet unfixed, and the present incumbents are T. F. Bayard (D.), Delaware; Royal S. Copeland (D.), New York; Peter G. Gerry (D.), Rhode Island; Andrews A. Jones (D.), New Mexico; William H. King (D.), Utah and George P. McLean (R.), Connecticut.

Those from uncertain states are: Bruce, Maryland; Copeland, New York; Cutting, New Mexico; Dill, Washington; King, Utah; Robinson, Connecticut.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

America Stands Ready to Help



Group of German Educators Recently Arrived in New York on a Mission to Study Colleges and Universities in the United States on the Exchange Plan. They Will Make Rather an Extensive Tour in Many States, and Plans Are Being Made in Several Places to Entertain Them.

Mary Pickford Says Spectators Guide Making of Film Plays

Explains Importance of "Fan" Mail, and How Censorship May Take Constructive Turns—Why She Didn't Play Peter Pan

This is the fifth of six articles on the art and industry of motion-picture production prepared by Mary Pickford for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The first four articles appeared on March 6, 13, 20, and 27. The final article will be printed on April 10.

By MARY PICKFORD

IT WAS while I was a child actress in that "Able's Irish Rose" of another day, "The Fatal Wedding," that I saw my first motion picture. It depicted a train going through tunnels, and was given in a long, narrow room with frames of glass along the sides representing windows in a train. To make it more realistic the picture was accompanied by a piercing whistling, bells were rung, and by means of some device, even the spectators' seats were joggled. When I finally managed to stumble through the pitch darkness to the door and out into the street, I vowed that nobody should ever inveigle me into a picture theater again.

Out of that crude and truly awful thing has grown the magnificent motion picture theater of today—unique presentation houses such as Grauman's Chinese Theater in Hollywood. In the solidity and beauty of the settings and lighting and in the specially designed costumes of the company, these Chinese theaters rival presentation houses often as costly to stage and maintain as a musical comedy, in one of the regular theaters, designed to run a whole evening. The Grauman prologues run only an hour. In addition there are organ numbers and selections by a symphony orchestra. All this is followed by the feature picture.

From the nickelodeon store show the motion picture theater has grown to a temple of cultural entertainment.

Simultaneously announcement was made by Columbia University that Seth Low Junior College will be opened in Brooklyn in September, functioning as part of the Columbia University system, and will take care of about 700 Brooklyn students now taking courses at Columbia through its University Extension School.

The new college will be affiliated with the Brooklyn Law School, and will offer liberal arts courses required for entrance to professional schools of law, medicine, engineering, chemistry, library service, journalism, business and law.

Emphasizing the importance of the new institute of business, John T. Madden, dean of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, declared it would serve the double purpose of acting as a stimulus to the school's faculty and affording its alumni an opportunity to study special problems connected with their business.

Woman Follows Husband as Head of Railroad's Farm Activities

Develops Proof That Long Island Is More Than Residential Area

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Backed by the Long Island Railroad, a woman is making Long Island a region of intensive agricultural development.

Mrs. Hal B. Fullerton, agricultural agent of the Long Island Railroad, has been talking, thinking, planning, working, to aid in the development of the island for a score of years are the fruits of her efforts—first as her husband's assistant and now in charge of the work itself—are evidenced in the growing volume of farm products which the railroad is hauling.

The thought of a special department to promote Long Island's agricultural resources originated with Ralph Peters, formerly president of the Long Island railroad, who in 1905 decided that the island possessed a soil which should make it productive. He asked Mr. Fullerton to undertake the work.

Mr. Fullerton was an exporter originally, and Mrs. Fullerton was, she has termed it, a "kindergarten," but the two proceeded to prove that Long Island's soil was capable of producing vegetables, fruits and flowers of a type which would find a ready market in New York City. Mr. Fullerton became agricultural agent; Mrs. Fullerton, assistant agricultural agent.

A farm was bought at Wading River of 18 acres, for which the railroad paid \$6 an acre. It was in the "worst" section of the island—at least, so the farmers deemed it to be. Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton took their products to the county fairs, won prizes, and the success of the experimental farm was assured. But a residential section.

Mrs. Peters had heard that the land in the middle of the island was poor. He wanted this fact proved or disproved. His agricultural agents moved to Medford. They bought land in what are known as the "Pine Barrens."

A race between the two farms was instituted. The results were even. It was shown that the soil in one section was as productive as another. Mrs. Fullerton, now agricultural agent since her husband retired, travels up and down the island, giving advice and suggestions to farmers, planning and testing, making every effort to impress upon the public that Long Island is more than a residential section.

\$190,000,000 LIMIT SET ON TAX CUT BY MR. MELLON

Increase in Expenditures of Government Assigned as Cause by Treasury

REVENUES EXPECTED TO HOLD 1927 LEVEL

Restoration of Automobile Tax and Smaller Reduction in Corporation Levy Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Before going before the Senate Finance Committee, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, went over his tax figures with President Coolidge, with the result that they agreed that tax reduction should not exceed \$190,000,000.

This is even less than the Treasury Secretary proposed to the House last fall, and is necessary, he explained, because of increased government expenditures rather than due to any drop in revenues, which are expected to equal last year's on the basis of first returns. The first Administration proposal was for a \$225,000,000 cut.

To attain the proposed limitation, Mr. Mellon suggested to the committee that the present automobile tax of 3 per cent which was repealed by the House, be restored to the bill, saving \$66,000,000, and that the existing 13 1/2 per cent corporation levy be reduced only to 12 per cent, rather than to 11 1/2 per cent, as voted by the House. The committee began work on the House bill, passed before Christmas, after waiting for the March 15 returns.

Details in Mellon Program

The Secretary proposed this program: Downward revision of surtax rates applying on incomes between \$14,000 and \$75,000—loss in revenue \$50,000,000.

Reduction of corporation tax from 13 1/2 to 12 per cent—loss \$123,000,000. Repeal of federal estate tax—loss, first year, \$7,000,000.

Exemption of income derived from American bankers' acceptances held by foreign central banks of issue—loss negligible.

He also accepted the following House provisions: Increase from \$2000 to \$3000 on exemptions allowed corporations with incomes not in excess of \$25,000—loss \$12,000,000.

Increase from 75 cents to \$1 exemption on admission tax—loss \$8,000,000.

Repeal of tax on cereal beverages—loss \$18,000,000.

Reduction in tax on wines—loss \$30,000,000.

Total Cut of \$201,115,000. This program would result in a total cut of \$201,115,000. But a more gloomy picture was painted on the condition that expenditures will be necessary next fiscal year because of flood control—legislation which already has passed the Senate by unanimous vote. If a \$30,000,000 appropriation for this is necessary next year, Mr. Mellon said the total tax would have to be limited to \$182,000,000.

Under these circumstances he would restrict the provisions of the bill to reductions of the corporation tax and the rates on surtaxes applying on intermediate incomes; repeal of the estate tax and cereal beverage levy and reduction of the wine tax.

Both programs would require complete overhauling of the House bill which took no cognizance of previous Treasury recommendations for repeal of the estate tax and reduction of the intermediate surtax rates. They would wipe out the House proposal for a graduated scale of rates on corporations with incomes of \$15,000 or less and also would prevent any cut in the present 10 per cent tax on churches.

NEW TOWN ORGANIZED UNDER OLD STATUTE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Matinecock, L. I., consisting of what is said to be less than three acres, a population of 395 and an assessed valuation of about \$2,000,000, has just been organized by wealthy New York and Long Island men and women. The new town is a section of Locust Valley and under a recently enacted state law this will probably be the last section from this community.

The decision to incorporate was made at a meeting of 27 residents at the State Coach Inn. The vote was taken in the kitchen of the inn, on the spot where an agreement was signed with the Matinecock Indians in early colonial days for a grant of land from Flushing to Oyster Bay.

Receipts to Exceed Estimates. Instead of a decrease in income tax receipts, Mr. Mellon, on the basis of first quarter returns this year, estimated that in both this year and next these collections should be \$5,000,000 more than originally estimated. Similarly, he revised previous estimates to calculate on \$40,000,000 more next year in back tax collections.

But an increase of \$85,000,000 in prospective expenditures for next year in where the trouble comes, the Secretary explained. The increase is accounted for by additional appropriations for the Veterans' Bureau and Navy and War Departments, postal deficiency and an enlarged public buildings program.

He estimated the surplus for this fiscal year, ending June 30, at \$400,000,000 and for next year \$212,000,000, as compared with estimates of \$454,000,000 and \$274,000,000, respectively, made last October. On the basis of the latter estimates the tax cut of \$225,000,000 was recommended to the House last fall.

Decreases in Customs. While estimates on receipts for next year were revised to calculate decreases of \$15,000,000 in customs collections and \$10,545,000 in miscellaneous internal revenue, these were offset by prospective increases in income tax and back tax receipts.

Last year ended with a surplus of more than \$600,000,000, and the drop in the estimated surplus for this year is accounted for largely by one item, the appropriation of \$50,000,000 required by the recently enacted bill authorizing settlements of American and German war claims.

In urging restoration of the present automobile levy of 3 per cent, Mr. Mellon declared "the insistent demand for repeal of this tax does not come from the automobile purchasers, but from the manufacturers and dealers, who have organized an intensive propaganda, and of necessity do not look at our tax prob-

When It Snowed in Africa

Tomorrow

In an Illustrated Magazine Feature

lems as a whole, but concentrate their attention on the one tax which they believe affects their own interests."

Defends Tax on Automobiles

"Tax revisions on the basis of meeting the demands of special interests," he said, "inevitably cause serious mal-adjustments of the burdens. As a matter of principle, it is difficult to justify the repeal of this tax. Levied at a low rate, it imposes no particular hardships, yet by reason of the broad base upon which it rests it produces substantial revenue.

"The cost of our Federal Government is already borne to a very large extent indeed, when we consider the size of our population, by the comparatively small number that pay direct taxes.

"A further material reduction in indirect taxes will produce a very ill-balanced tax system under which our National Government will be supported not by the entire body of our citizens, but by a limited class. The cost of the Government of all should not be borne by the few."

Graduated Tax Criticized

The Secretary also criticized the graduated tax on corporations of small incomes proposed by the House, for which he said there was "no sound justification." This is done in the case of individuals, he said, because the incomes of individuals, generally speaking, "are a fair measure of their ability to pay taxes."

"There is no reason," he explained, "why, if I invest \$1000 in a \$10,000 corporation, which only earns a 5 per cent profit, the fruits of my investment should be reduced by 13 1/2 per cent before I receive them. If I invest the same \$1000 in a \$50,000 corporation, which earns a 20 per cent profit, the income is to be reduced by not more than 5, 7 or 9 per cent.

"The adoption of the principle of graduated taxes applied to corporations will inevitably lead back to the excess profits tax which, impossible of administration, and generally discredited, was repealed in 1921."

PRINCETON TO DEDICATE STATUE OF DEAN WEST

PRINCETON, N. J.—One of the foremost authorities on classics and on education, Andrew F. West, retiring dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University, will be honored here by the dedication of a bronze statue of him which will stand in the court formed by the Graduate College quadrangle.

Dean West will be succeeded by Col. Augustus Trowbridge. Dean West has been a member of the Princeton faculty for 45 years and has served as dean of the Graduate School for 27 years. He organized the school of the Graduate School, responsible for the erection in 1913 of the Graduate College. The development of the Graduate School has been his chief work and is generally recognized as a monument to his career.

OIL BOARD TO SEEK GOVERNORS' VIEWS

WASHINGTON—Proposed legislative recommendations by the Federal Oil Conservation Board will be deferred, Hubert W. Secretary of the Interior, stated, pending the receipt of the viewpoints of the governors of the 30 oil-bearing states, relative to uniform state legislation. The governors are asked to report on the necessity or feasibility of laws affecting oil production.

The board's recommendations are considering recommendations made by the Committee of Nine, representing the Bar Association, the Government and the oil industry.

OIL WELL GIVES GREAT RETURNS IN ENGLAND

Owing to Legal Technicalities Its Commercial Working Is Not Feasible

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Dr. Arthur Wade, speaking at the Institution of Petroleum Technologists, quoted Dr. A. C. Veatch, an American oil expert, as saying that "the petroleum possibilities in the Midlands of England are of the most amazing and striking character." The lecturer referred to the oil well at Hardestoft in Derbyshire.

Few people, he said, realized that between May and December, 1927, the well produced some 2500 tons of oil, an average of six barrels daily, which compares favorably with the official statement of the average yield of producing wells in the United States. He felt certain that accumulations of petroleum, possibly of comparatively large dimensions remain to be discovered in England.

Wade concluded by saying that although he was sure accumulations of oil did exist in the English Midlands, he was also quite sure that it was not at present commercially feasible to look for them. Owing to the fact that the lands were minutely subdivided, it was a complicated task to block up an area such as a company would require for drilling. Even in the case of coal leases, he had known the average time between the agreement for a lease and the signing of the contract to be eight years.

Further than that, the most favorable oil districts are in the coal fields where fuel resources of a competitive character were not kindly regarded. Again, if the bore-holes went through the coal owners' land, they would be compensated, which actually occurred at Hardestoft. Such obstacles have thrown a cold douche over any optimistic oil seeker.

MUSIC

Maurice Ravel

Maurice Ravel gave a recital of his own compositions in Symphony Hall last night, assisted by Eather Dale, soprano; Alfredo San Malo, violinist; Georges Lantier, flutist; and Boris Hambourg, cellist. The program consisted of the song cycles "Schéhérazade," "Chansons Grecques," "Deux Mélodies Hébraïques," and "Chansons Madécasses," with the song "Nicolette," to the composer's own poem; the piano pieces "Pavane pour une Infante défunte," "Habanera" and Rigaudon from "Le Tombeau de Couperin," played by Mr. Ravel; and the recent violin sonata with the "Blues" movement, heard for the first time in Boston.

Few composers have sufficient variety and power to stand the test of an entire program of their works, and Mr. Ravel is not of their number. His music, aristocratic, delicate, fragile, atmospheric, charming, falls enchantingly upon the ear for brief periods. Then it quickly palls. Thus the new sonata, coming at the end of the program, made but a poor impression.

Nor can it be said that the music benefited greatly by its interpretations. M. Ravel, one of the most distinguished of contemporary composers, does not rise above competence as a pianist. Miss Dale has a good voice, which she knows how to use. "Nicolette" she sang very pleasingly.

but the atmosphere of the East, for all her efforts, remained thousands of miles away. Then, of course, the hall was ill adapted to the type of music. Only Mr. Laurent's flute stood up to its end.

THEATER

Boston Stage Notes

This is the final week of Winthrop Ames' presentation of Galsworthy's latest drama, "Escape," at the Plymouth Theater, Boston.

"East Lynne," old-time emotional drama, is this week's offering at the St. James Theater. Robertson's "School," an English comedy of half a century ago, is being presented at the Repertory.

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters include "Good News," musical comedy, at the Majestic; "Just Fanny," musical comedy, at the Wilbur; "The Wrecker," mystery comedy, at the Copley.

This is the final week of "Simba," African picture, at the Colonial Theater. Beginning next Monday evening, "The King of Kings" will be presented at the Colonial twice daily, for a limited engagement.

George Arliss is coming to the Plymouth Theater in May as Shylock in Winthrop Ames' revival of "The Merchant of Venice."

A revival of "Within the Law," popular melodrama, will be presented at the Shubert Theater beginning next Monday evening, with a cast including Violet Heming, Robert Warwick, Moving Robson as William Courtleigh, Ruth Shepley, Berton Churchill, Stanley Logan, Fritz Scheff and Charles Ray.

J. A. GALLIVAN HAS PASSED ON

WASHINGTON (AP)—Announcement in the House of Representatives of the passing on of James A. Gallivan (D.), Representative from the 12th Massachusetts District was followed immediately by adjournment for the day upon a resolution presented by Allen T. Treadway (R.), Representative from the 1st Massachusetts District. Representative Gallivan was a resident of Boston and a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives since 1897. He was elected to the Sixty-ninth Congress and to the Seventieth Congress unopposed.

"Alice in Wonderland" Fetches

£15,400 in Her Original Dress

Manuscript of Story Which Has Delighted Children Ever Since It Was Written Becomes Property of Dr. Abraham Rosenbach of Philadelphia

LONDON (AP)—The original manuscript of Lewis Carroll's famous "Alice in Wonderland" was sold at Sotheby's today to Dr. Abraham Rosenbach of Philadelphia, book collector, for £15,400.

There had been much rivalry in British book-loving circles as to who would obtain the manuscript which was written in the handwriting of the Rev. Charles L. Dodgson, the mathematician, who wrote the book under the name Lewis Carroll.

The story, which has delighted children ever since it was written, was first related in 1862 to three little girls as an amusement on a hot summer day. The manuscript, illustrated in pen and ink by Dodgson, was owned by Mrs. Alice P. Hargreaves, the daughter of Dean Liddell who was one of the "three little girls" to whom the story was first told.

The sale of the manuscript at £15,400 sets an English record, surpassing the £9,000 recently paid for Oliver Goldsmith's manuscript about chess which until today had held the premier place in England for a manuscript.

A first edition copy of "Alice in Wonderland" also was sold to Dr. Rosenbach at the record price of £500.

Through the auctioneer, the American bibliophile announced that he would allow Great Britain to have the manuscript at the price he paid for it.

The sales room was crowded for hours before the sale opened and bidding on the manuscript started at £500.

Among the spectators to see Alice on the start of her new adventures, was the real Alice, Mrs. Hargreaves, who only recently consented to part with the manuscript.

REICH GRATIFIED AT PROGRESS OF POLISH PARLEY

Conciliatory Attitude of All Parties Is Noted—Vilna Issue Is Paramount

By Wireless From Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The proceedings at the Polish-Lithuanian Conference at Königsberg have pleased the Germans for every avoidable conflict in eastern Europe naturally is welcomed here. The conference has achieved one good thing, it is said, namely, it has brought the two opponents closer together, and its chief merit lies in the fact that it permits the continuation of the parleys. This was due to the conciliatory attitude of both August Zaleski and Augustin Waldemars, the former being Lithuanian, the latter Polish. A second commission on border security will assemble in Warsaw, the capital of Poland.

A third commission, which will attempt to find a modus vivendi regarding the position of nationals of each country inhabiting the disputed regions, will meet in Berlin, a neutral capital.

MR. FOLKS GETS MEDAL FOR SOCIAL SERVICE

NEW YORK—For distinctive service to humanity in the fields of charities and social service the Rotary Club of New York City has awarded its service medal to Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association and an alumnus of Harvard University.

Mr. Folks, who has been secretary of the association for the last 35 years, with the exception of periods of service in Europe and a term as commissioner of charities of New York City, has received four other medals for social service. They are the medal of the Legion of Honor of France, two medals granted by the Serbian Government for his services in the Balkans, and the distinguished social service medal conferred by Better Times, New York welfare magazine.

JAPANESE LUMBER NEEDS SUMMARIZED

WASHINGTON—Japan imports 88 per cent of her lumber requirements from the west coast of the United States, according to a report issued by the Department of Commerce. To facilitate this trade the department has issued a bulletin covering the outstanding features of the Japanese lumber market, the uses of American lumber in Japan and lumber specifications applicable to the Oriental market.

The bulletin is known as Trade Promotion Series No. 59, and copies may be purchased from the superintendent of documents, Washington, D. C., at a nominal cost.

addressing telegrams and mail to the Vilna district as to a foreign country, and the designation of goods bought in that territory as imported goods would be tantamount to the Lithuanian recognition of a provisional border line between Lithuania and the Vilna district, the paper continues, therefore Poland is eager to meet Lithuania halfway.

If Lithuania continues to put forward its claim, the paper adds, it will soon be charged with disturbing the peace of Europe. On the other hand, if it enters into too close relations with Poland, it will be liable to being dominated by that nation.

KONIGSBERG (AP)—Three commissions have been entrusted with working out a solution for the establishment of normal relations between Poland and Lithuania, which were disrupted by the seizure of Vilna from Lithuania in 1920.

A commission of economic and transport questions will meet in Kovno, temporary capital of Lithuania. A second commission on border security will assemble in Warsaw, the capital of Poland.

Enlightenment of the public in the diversity of uses to which illuminating gas can be economically put is the objective of an educational campaign undertaken by a combination of the major gas companies of New England.

Utilities in all parts of the United States are said to be watching the movement, significant as perhaps the first large co-operative effort of its kind within the industry.

The American Gas Association has considered such an educational campaign for the last two years, according to Clarence D. Williams of Boston, who proposed the local co-operative plan. The actual subjecting of personal competitive problems, over an entire region, to the main purpose of the industry, however, is but just introduced by the New England Gas Association campaign, he said.

Heat and Freeze by Gas

"Both house heating and refrigeration by gas are on the threshold of great expansion," Mr. Williams declared. "And with increase in the use of gas it is a reasonable forecast that the by-products of the industry will increase, resulting in essential reductions in the price of gas. This, in turn, may reasonably lead to a still further use of gas."

"Gas has become a most practical and desirable servant in the American home. It solves one of the greatest problems—assisting the homemaker to manage without outside help. Coming by pipes, it enables ice to be made, heat to be furnished, and by the new gas incinerators, waste to be disposed of.

"Great strides have been made in the use of gas commercially, even within the last 15 years. Today, statistics show that 85 per cent of the leading hotels and restaurants use gas for cooking. Nor is it too far cry to the time when cold storage houses will freeze whole buildings by gas, and when theaters and other sizeable institutions will use gas for cooling."

"Asleep" for 10 Years

"But the industry has been going to sleep for the past 10 years," Mr. Williams said. "Electricity has come in and shaken fruits from the trees. Yet the gas industry has done nothing on a large scale to break down the prejudice that has thus grown up against the use of gas."

The story of gas development for the past century will first be traced in the present educational campaign, Mr. Williams declared, showing how the steady growth during the past 25 years has resulted in an increase of

GAS COMPANIES TO SHOW PUBLIC DIVERSE USES

How to Keep Warm as Well as How to Freeze With Gas to Be Explained

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353 per cent in the industry, seven times the increase of the population of the country over the same period.

The development from the first crude plant to the highly developed chemical institution of today will be shown. Then the campaign will turn to future uses of gas, the cooling of homes, incineration, heating, as well as the more orthodox uses.

PEACH BLOOMS COLOR SOUTHERN SAND HILLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—The peach orchards of Richmond and adjacent counties will be a veritable flower garden for the next week. The Elbertas, the Belles and the Hales will be in full bloom Sunday, with the earlier variety of peaches blossoming later next week.

Thousands of visitors will flock to Richmond, Moore and Montgomery peach belt during the next several weeks, and will be treated to a feast for the eye with the hundreds of thousands of trees in the sand hills section blossoming profusely.

MAINE DELEGATION TO SUPPORT SMITH

WATERVILLE, Me. (AP)—By a vote of 489 to 174, the Democrats of Maine in their state convention voted to send their 12 delegates to the national convention instructed to vote as a unit for Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York for the presidential nomination.

UTILITY MEASURE POSTPONED

Postponement to next year's session has been recommended by the Massachusetts Legislature's Committee on Power and Light on the proposal that public utility companies be placed under a contract system of regulation which would hold them to rates based on their original investment instead of present day valuation. The legislation was recommended by the Department of Public Utilities.

PADLOCK REPEAL SOUGHT

Referendum proceedings in an effort to place before the voters at the next state election the question of repealing the state padlock law, recently signed by Governor Fuller, have been started by 10 New Bedford petitioners who obtained blanks for the purpose from the Secretary of State. It will be necessary for them to gather signatures of 15,000 voters within 90 days if they are to obtain a referendum.

JEWS RAISE \$25,000,000

David A. Brown of the General Nationalities Corporation, Detroit, and national chairman of the United Jewish Campaign, announced at a Boston meeting of campaign workers that \$23,000,000 of the \$25,000,000 being raised for the alleviation of Jews in central and eastern Europe has been obtained. About 2200 communities in the United States contributed. Reports at the Boston meeting showed \$600,000 pledged in Massachusetts.

MAINE TO HOLD CONFERENCE ON STATE SURVEY

Public to Be Apprised of Value of Plan to Take Inventory of Assets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—An economic conference, preliminary to a complete survey of Maine's resources, is to be held at Bangor on May 18 and 19, according to word received from Clarence C. Stetson, chairman of the Maine Development Commission, who has been in New York making arrangements for the conference.

The general purpose of this conference, as set forth by Mr. Stetson, is to apprise the citizens of the State of the importance of a thorough stock-taking of Maine's resources along the lines followed by large modern business enterprises. The machinery of a survey of such magnitude as Maine proposes will be explained in detail.

Improvement of working relations between banks and the farmer, the problem of electrification of rural districts, reforestation development, recreation, merchandising and marketing methods and expansion of fisheries and industries will be among the problems to be discussed.

The survey is intended to provide a basis upon which the development commission proposes to build a general program of expansion for the State. Immediate arrangements for the conference are in the hands of the survey committee of the commission, of which committee Charles Ault, of Auburn, is chairman.

Among the specialists who will confer with the Maine leaders are Julius H. Barnes, formerly president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; L. R. Schoenmann of Lansing, director of the bureau of economic survey of the Michigan Conservation Department; Merwin K. Hart, of Utica, a manufacturer and the founder of the State Industrial Survey Commission of New York; John S. Lawrence, of Boston, president of the New England Council, and Col. C. H. Birdseye, of the Department of the Interior, Washington. The commission's survey committee will appoint the 100 representatives of Maine who will form the body of the conference.

HOOVER DRY SEEKS PLACE

A dry Hoover candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention has appeared in the Thirtieth Congressional District of Massachusetts with the announcement of George W. Wardner of Wellesley that he is pledged to nomination of the Secretary of Commerce and to the adoption of a prohibition plank in the party platform. Mr. Wardner will appear on the presidential primary ballot as an independent candidate.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Debate between Boston University and the University of Pittsburgh, Somerville High School auditorium, 8.

Harvard University—Last of the Harvard lectures on "Primitive Church Order," by Canon Burnett H. Streeter of Hereford, Eng., Emerson J. 8.

Free lecture on "Teaching of International Affairs in the Schools," by Miss Helen Clarkson Miller, educator and lecturer, auspices of the educational committee of the Massachusetts Branch of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, 8.

Meeting, Home Club, East Boston, illustrated lecture on "Summer Trails on Mount and Meadow," by Percy A. Brigham, dubuque, 8.

Dinner, Gamma Alpha fraternity, University Club, 7.

Recital of folk music by Fania Lurie; lecture, Henry Gleason, auspices Women's City Club, clubhouse, 8:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club—Monthly meeting, hospitality committee, rehearsal of Compass Club choir, clubhouse, 8.

Meeting, Wilfred Academy, Copley Plaza, 8.

Final meeting and banquet, Phillips Brooks House Association of Harvard University, 8:45.

Spring meeting, Eastern Yacht Club, Harvard Club of Boston.

"Lectures" Night, Professional Women's Club, Thayer, 7:30.

Meeting, All-Boston Women's Democratic Club, address by Miss Ethel M. Johnson, Hotel, 8:30.

Lecture on "Probate Law," Suffolk Law Alumni Association, 73 Hancock Street, 8.

Music

Jordan Hall, 8:15—The Eighteenth Century Ensemble.

Theaters

Copley—"The Wrecker," 8:30.

Colonial—"Simba" (film), 8:15, 8:35.

Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.

Wilbur—"Just Fanny," 8:15.

Plymouth—"Escape," 8:15.

Repertory—"School," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Luncheon to Mrs. Cornelia James Cannon, author of "The Rusty Women," City Club, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Luncheon, Rotary Club of Boston, Frank E. Windsor, Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, speaker, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Meeting, Romance Seminary, Harvard University, Widener F. 2.

"A Social Afternoon in 1790," presented by members of the Seltzette Women's Club, New England Historic

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; fresh south and west winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy and warmer tonight; possible showers in north portion; Wednesday partly cloudy; fresh to strong southwest winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy and warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; colder in the interior, preceded by showers in eastern Maine; fresh to strong southwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)			
Albany	40	Memphis	54
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	44
Boston	40	Nantucket	40
Buffalo	54	New Orleans	58
Calgary	24	Norfolk	48
Charleston	62	Philadelphia	38
Chicago	60	Pittsburgh	58
Denver	48	Portland, Ore.	40
Des Moines	50	Portland, Me.	40
Eastport	40	San Francisco	46
Galveston	68	St. Louis	64
Hatteras	56	St. Paul	46
Helena	56	Seattle	46
Jacksonville	64	Tampa	46
Kansas City	64	Washington	42
Los Angeles	52		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 10:34 p. m.

Wednesday, 10:53 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:41 p. m.

To A Million Women Who Know The New Order Of Things

Who Want An Automobile That Looks Like Something - Acts Like Something - Is Something - Yet Costs Comparatively Little

I F I were a woman I'd want a certain kind of automobile.
O f course, I'd want it to look like something. For you see, it will be almost a part of me, my life, my home.
A nd I wouldn't want to pay a fortune for it, because I know too well the value of the dollar.
B ut I would want far more.
I d want nimbleness, easy steering, dashing pick-up, certain stopping to end traffic terrors.
I d want the ability to twist easily into tight parking corners.
I d want sure-footed, positive braking on those rainy, wet days when I drive the children to school.
A nd on certain afternoons, when I'm tired of dusting and dishes, I'd want my car to be a care-free vagabond with me, interested only in finding out what is on the other side of some distant wind-swept hill.
R eo invites every woman who feels that way to try out the Reo Wolverine, to judge it on any feminine basis, over any roads. For Reo has made the Wolverine the woman's car, as well as the man's.
T ry one out today—you will be surprised—especially when you ask the price.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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PALE DRY - GOLDEN

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POINCARÉ PLAN OUTLINED WITH DELIBERATION

Evacuation of Rhineland Seen as Indicated by the French Premier

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
PARIS—Inquiry shows that the references of the French Prime Minister, Raymond Poincaré, to the placement of German bonds were extremely deliberate and based on virtual agreement, reached in the interest negotiations undertaken by the interested governments. A plan exists worked out in all its details for realizing a substantial part of the German debt. Vague, however, is the idea of how it should be used for the obliteration of the interrelated debts. That is a secondary problem, though highly important, and it does not really affect the financial operations of marketing the bonds. One point M. Poincaré left in doubt. He hinted at combinations, thus implying that Germany would receive something in return for an immediate capital payment. That something is, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands, the evacuation from the Rhineland by the French, Belgian and British troops. It was on such a condition that Germany gave its consent to the mobilization of funds. It was a condition laid down at Thoiry.

Anticipated Evacuation
Thoiry was unofficial and Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, expressed himself personally. The French Government has never previously admitted the possibility of anticipated evacuation. Now it does so, and it is M. Poincaré who in passing conveys the unquestionably generous decisions of the French Government. If, therefore, the bonds can be marketed, it is not a financial problem which is solved, it is a great political problem, and by the removal of soldiers from a foreign soil, where their presence produces friction, will be immensely increased.

The Monitor representative gathers that soundings have shown that the bonds will probably be placed on the market toward the autumn. Both France and Germany will then have new parliaments. The total of the bonds is 16,000,000 gold marks, that is to say, 11,000,000,000 railway and 5,000,000,000 industrial bonds. It is a large sum and the interest, fixed at 5 per cent, is probably not sufficiently high to insure the sale of such quantities. Therefore allowance must be made for a substantial reduction in the proceeds from the bonds, which will probably be sold at 80 per cent of the nominal price.

Possible Concessions
The proceeds nevertheless will be high enough to enable the Allies largely to meet their debt to the United States and it is not doubted that country would make concessions in a lump sum were offered. Hence, in this connection the impossibility of excluding from reconsideration the interrelated debts. France is prepared seriously to reduce its claims on Germany. The example must be limited.

Germany nominally owed 132,000,000 gold marks. Having regard to the amounts already paid, it is proposed to accept the figure of 32,000,000,000 as representing the present value. It is necessary always to remember the huge difference between the debt expressed in present values and expressed in a value extended over a long period of years. Still 32,000,000,000 will mean real sacrifice for France. If half is raised by bonds, the other half will remain

a charge on the German budget. It must not be supposed that criticisms are lacking. A Senator who was Ambassador to the United States appears skeptical about the plan. The mobilization of 16,000,000,000 marks is insufficient, he says, to settle the German debt of 132,000,000,000 marks and the interrelated debt, which he estimates at \$23,000,000,000.

The Dawes scheme assures France for half a century of all sums necessary for the settlement of war debts and reconstruction. Why abandon, he asks, a permanent guaranteed annuity to obtain a reduced capital? Most people, however, admit the advantages, financial, political and moral, of an early, final settlement.

The Better Wash Cause of a Search

Laundrymen Aided by College and Nation in Goal Sought for Cleanliness

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh, the American Institute for Laundering and the United States Bureau of Standards are now engaged in research to solve some of the problems confronting the laundry business, and to obtain improved methods of washing, it was stated by Charles A. Blanchard of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Laundryowners' Association, at the convention of the association in Boston.

"The oldest laundry in America is located in California," Mr. Blanchard said. "This laundry, the Costa Costa of Oakland, was started in 1851 by a man attracted by the gold rush of '49, but for whom the digging of gold soon palled. The laundry was a great success. Men balked at doing their own wash. There were few women in the rush of '49."

Work of the Laundryowners' National Association was described by W. G. Conover, its president. Over \$5,000,000 is to be spent, he said, in a four-year educational advertising campaign, informing the public of the new methods in use by laundries. In a recent \$50,000 prize letter contest on "Why the Laundry Should Do the Washing," he declared, more than 1,000,000 letters were received, enough to fill a standard freight car.

"OLD IRONSIDES" MEDAL CHERISHED BY OWNER

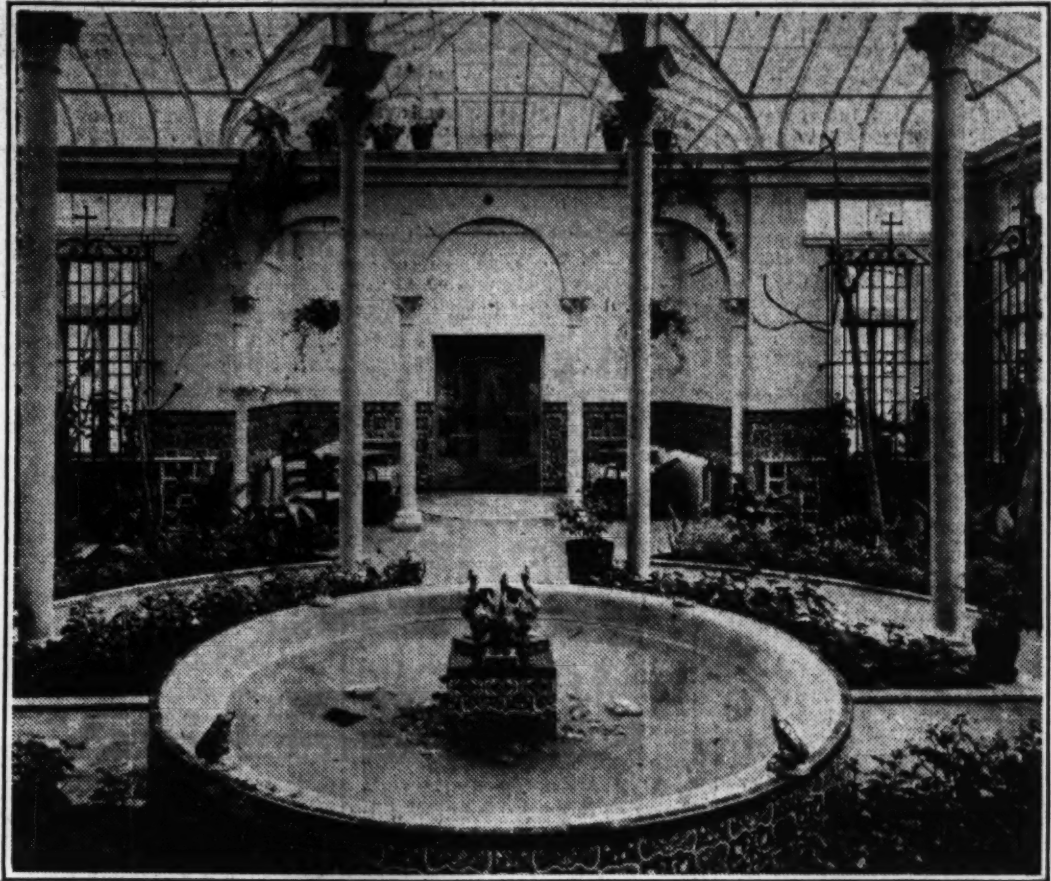
SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MILTON, Wis.—Sold for old silver, a Congressional medal issued to a hero of "Old Ironsides" has found its way to this Wisconsin town.

Mrs. Myra S. Davis, daughter of a Kentucky jeweler to whom it was brought to be melted just after the Civil War, explained that it was given by Congress to Dr. J. D. Armstrong, a surgeon on the U. S. S. Constitution during one of its famous battles. It bears his name, and is ornamented with a bust of Capt. Isaac Hull and a scene from the battle.

MONOPOLY IS ALLEGED IN FREIGHT TRANSFER

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—Monopoly of freight transfer from the waterfront to shipper's warehouses here is charged in a court action filed by the Maritime Contracting Company, which alleges that the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, the T. N. Valley, the

A Place for Strolling Troubadours and Soft Guitars



Central Conservatory in New Spanish Embassy in Washington. With its Sunshine, its Fountain, Plants and Soft Nooks, Adjoins the Dining Room and Banquet Hall and Provides a Pleasant Place for a Quiet Chat. It is Considered One of the Most Delightful Features of the New Ambassadorial Quarters.

New Haven and the New York Central railroads and the William Spencer & Son Corporation, stevedores, have contracts which preclude independent companies from participating.

A hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission May 14 is scheduled. In its complaint the Maritime company asserted that the railroads, without calling for competitive bids, gave the Spencer company the contract for transferring goods from cars to piers, cars to lighters, piers to lighters, and other handling of the freight and refuse to entertain bids from other contractors for the work along the waterfront.

BRITAIN AND MEXICO RATIFY CLAIMS PACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—An important and amicable agreement has been reached between the governments of Mexico and Great Britain, for settlement of British claims against Mexico for damages suffered during the revolutionary period from 1910 to 1920, which are numerous and large.

The protocol establishing the Anglo-Mexican Claims Commission has been officially approved and signed by representatives of the two governments. The commission will determine the damages and its decision will form the basis for payments to the British Government by Mexico for disbursement to the affected individuals of companies. The commission is to meet within six months in this city.

BRITAIN HONORS AIRMAN

By Wire from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Flight Lieutenant John T. Barrett has been awarded the distinguished service order for saving a comrade in Iraq. A flying officer was compelled owing to engine failure to land in the desert amid hostile tribesmen. Barrett stooped down alongside, picked up his friend, and carried him to safety, amid rifle fire from a distance of 400 yards.

Spanish Embassy in Washington Joins Colony on Meridian Hill

Now Established in House Built by Mrs. J. B. Henderson and Converted to State Uses—Adjoins Mexican Embassy

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WASHINGTON—On Meridian Hill where a large number of the embassies and legations are quartered, a house built by Mrs. John B. Henderson has been converted into the Spanish Embassy.

Mrs. Henderson had twice tendered it as a residence for the Vice-President of the United States but it had been refused, partly on the grounds that the Vice-President, often being a poor person, could not afford the upkeep of so pretentious a mansion.

Since then the house stood vacant until the Spanish Government bought it about a year ago and proceeded to make it over, at the same time building on the rear of the land, facing on another street the chancery which is connected with the embassy and yet sufficiently separated not to interfere with the privacy of the Ambassador's residence.

The central and one of the most attractive features is the conservatory, high and spacious with a fountain in the center and a few well-placed plants, shrubs and vines. The colored tiles are from Seville and



This one distinctive face powder meets the changed conditions of your active modern life

It is the Armand belief that face powder, like fashions, should conform to the life of your times. In fifty years there has been only one definite improvement in face powder. This improvement is embodied in Armand Cold Cream Powder, producing a marvelous texture which fulfils the need of today. It stays on during hours of activity without renewing. Armand Cold Cream Powder gives you a rose petal complexion. Armand Cold Cream Powder is obtainable at all good stores at home and abroad. Price \$1. Armand, Des Moines. In Canada, Armand Ltd., St. Thomas, Ontario.

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of the hall, running through it, are the offices of the Ambassador, the counselor, the various secretaries and attachés. On the floor above are living quarters of the unmarried members of the embassy.
This is the first season that the embassy has been occupied and already Señor Don Alejandro Padilla y Bell and his family have made it a delightful social center. The daughters of the American Minister to Spain were guests of the embassy a few weeks ago. The Spanish Embassy is next door to the Mexican Embassy and a close neighbor of the Italian, French and Cuban Embassies and the Swiss and Dutch Legations.

Rain Won't Halt Novel Botany Class

Brooklyn Garden Offers Beginners Course for 10 Weeks Starting Saturday

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—"Let a smile be your umbrella" promises to be the slogan of those who will take the outdoor course the Brooklyn Botanic Garden is offering for 10 consecutive afternoons, beginning April 7.

Rain or shine, the excursionists will set out on these days to study in systematic order the parks and woodlands of New York and its environs. They will not necessarily be botanists, that is, when they begin the course. They may never master the technical terms for the shrubs and trees which they will study; but by June 9, the day of the final lesson, they expect to be able to talk with prodigious wisdom about the economic value of a walnut tree, the landscape artistry of a juniper pine or the methods of planting a grove of poplars. In all they will study about 150 species of trees and shrubs of the eastern United States.

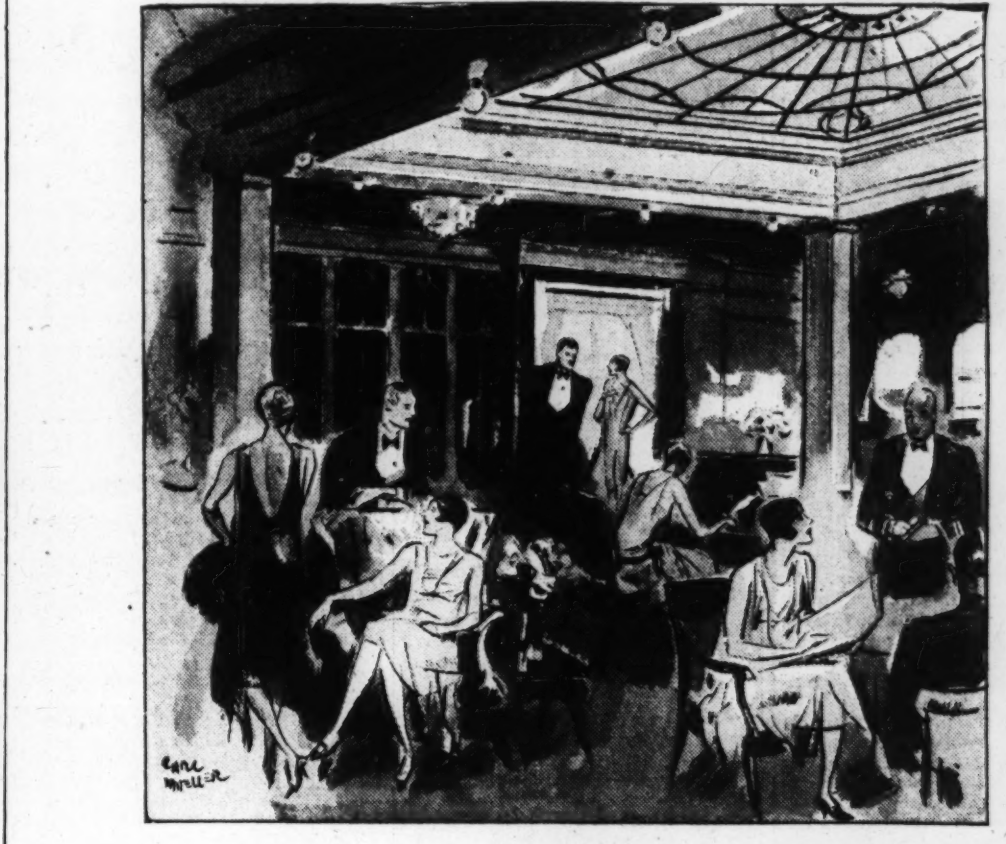
While most of those who take the course will be "children" from the standpoint of technical knowledge, the course also will be open to those who are professionally interested, among whom are teachers, scoutmasters and summer camp councilors.

The course, however, is intended primarily for the general public, it is said.

SCOTLAND MAY GET NEW PULP INDUSTRY

By Wire from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—A new pulp industry for Scotland is forecast by William Harrison, chairman of the Inveresk Paper Company, and director of a number of illustrated weekly newspapers here.

Speaking here last night Mr. Harrison said that the Inveresk and allied companies were prepared to spend £3,000,000 in erecting pulp mills on the east coast of Scotland, if the Government would afford five years' protection against dumping. The proposed plant, he added, would produce 8000 tons of paper pulp weekly and relieve Britain from outside domination in this raw material.



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Majestic
World's Largest Ship
Olympic Homeric
Belgian Minerva
Minesota

Rates from \$215, according to ship, port and accommodations.

LUXURIOUS CABIN CLASS
Adriatic Baltic
World's largest cabin liners
Cedric Celtic Lapland
Pennland Arabic
Rates from \$145, according to ship, port and accommodations.

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SAILINGS TO ALL PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN PORTS

British Commercial Aviation Winged Way to New Records

Guggenheim Fund Survey Discloses Rapid Growth of Service in Europe and Near East

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—Commercial aviation, steadily winging along, unperturbed by spectacular flights, endurance tests or transatlantic hopfrogs, is very likely to win a record all its own in Great Britain this year, according to a bulletin entitled, "The Airplane and the British Empire," issued by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics. The record will be that of progress.

The Guggenheim Fund has among its members Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Dwight W. Morrow, F. Trubee Davidson, Orville Wright and Rear Admiral H. I. Cone, U. S. N. (retired). With the belief that both the Old World and the New may derive mutual benefit from information regarding recent developments in aviation, the fund maintains representatives in several European countries. Its recent bulletin deals solely with British aviation.

Since 1924 Imperial Airways, Ltd., has enjoyed a monopoly of British-aided civil air service by virtue of a government subsidy averaging more than \$700,000 a year; the Light Airplane Clubs also receive subsidies, and these, together with other aids to the development of civil aeronautics, from 1921 to 1927, cost the British Government approximately \$10,219,530, says the bulletin.

2500 Miles of Routes
Headed by the Secretary of State for Air, the Air Council has control of both military and civil aeronautics in Great Britain, but the Department of Civil Aviation is charged with the regulation and development of civil aeronautics.

While, of course, the basis of British aviation is its air service across the Channel to points on the Continent, in the eight years of civil aviation in England, says the report, British airplanes have flown approximately 6,000,000 miles and have carried 86,000 passengers over regular routes.

The British air service today extends over 2500 miles of routes in Europe and the Near East, of which the six main routes are: London to Paris, London to Zurich, London to Brussels, London to Cologne, Southampton to Guernsey, and Cairo to Basra via Gaza, Ruthah and Bagdad, the last-named route covering 1118 miles.

Probably the most famous air service in the world is that between London and Paris. During the summer season Imperial Airways conducts three flights in each direction daily, included in which there is both a de luxe and a second-class service.

\$4,485 Crossed in Two Years
The first-class fare between London and Paris is now \$23.75 one way or \$45 for the round trip, and the second-class fare is \$18.75 one way or \$37.50 round trip. During 1925 and 1926 a total of 34,485 passengers were carried without a single mishap. The development of routes between Great Britain and her colonies is pro-

BORERS MEET UNDER THE MEDWAY RIVER

First Part of Notable Engineering Feat Accomplished

By Wire from the Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL—Miss Margaret Beavan, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Sir Archibald Salvidge and other representatives of the municipalities of Liverpool and Birkenhead celebrated the completion of an important part of a notable engineering achievement today when borings from each side of the £5,000,000 Mersey tunnel scheme met in the Medway River. The breach was made in the last remaining snags of rock shortly before noon, and a passage through having been broken, the way is now prepared for the construction of the traffic artery to be completed in 1930.

The delegations from Liverpool and Birkenhead shook hands through the aperture and gave loud cheers on behalf of the engineers and 500 diggers. Sir Archibald Salvidge, chairman of the tunnel committee, in a commemorative speech underground after the excavators of the two sides of the river had joined hands, described the progress of the enterprise and the benefits which would accrue to the public by the road and to the transport interests when it was finished.

The guests later attended a luncheon. The Government has promised 75 per cent of the actual capital outlay for the construction and engineering work.

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COL. SMITH AGAIN SEEKS ILLINOIS SEAT IN SENATE

Gov. Small and Mayor Thompson Backing His Candidacy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—The campaign which Frank L. Smith is making to be sent back to the United States Senate, which refused him admittance, is nationally the outstanding feature of the Illinois primary election April 10. From a party organization standpoint, Colonel Smith stands in a strong position. Down-state he has the support of Len Small, Illinois Governor, who is running for re-election, and in Chicago he is backed by Mayor William Hale Thompson and his powerful organization.

Colonel Smith is making his second race for the Senate on issues raised when he was rejected on the ground of having received large campaign contributions from public utility sources while still chairman of the Illinois Public Utilities Commission.

He declares a state has the right to elect whomever it pleases and that the Senate has no right to accept or reject the state's choice.

Colonel Smith's opponent for the Republican nomination is Otis F. Glenn, a former state senator. His associations have been mostly with down-state Illinois, where he owns several thousand acres of farm lands, but he removed recently to Chicago. He is a lawyer.

Illinois is normally so strongly Republican a Democrat is rarely able to win this office. Moreover, this year the Democrats are expected to nominate the professional leader of the wets in Chicago in the days before prohibition. As Illinois has twice in succession given no encouragement to Democratic senatorial candidates who stood for modification or repeal of the Volstead Act, it appears even wetter will have a still more difficult time of it.

The Democratic organization choice for Senator is Anton G. Cermak, president of the County Board here.

VOTERS TO FILL 33 SENATE SEATS

(Continued from Page 1)

Indiana: Walsh, Massachusetts: Fess and a senator to be named to fill the vacancy of Frank Willis (R.), former Senator, Ohio.

Shipe, (F. L.), of Minnesota, does not face difficulty from Democratic sources, but he will have severe opposition from Republican ranks. Although recorded as a Farmer-Laborite Mr. Shipe is noted on the Republican side of the Senate and voted for the Republican organization of the Senate this session.

Hoover and Smith Win Michigan Indorsement
DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—Returns compiled by the Detroit News from 1712 of 2987 precincts in the State show Herbert Hoover received 149,922 votes for the Republican presidential indorsement, and Alfred E. Smith, Governor of New York, 39,452 votes for the Democratic preference in the preferential primary.

Although the names of Hoover and Smith alone were printed on the ballots, the returns indicated considerable scratching. Former Governor, Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, received 1514, President Coolidge 242, and Vice-President Dawes 192, for the Republican nomination, and Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana was given 422; Senator James A. Reed of Missouri 71, and William G. McAduff 42, for the Democratic nomination.

The figures indicated the lightest vote ever cast in any presidential preference primary in Michigan. It was the first primary, however, in which no formal competition was presented on either party ticket.

Dixon Would Be Senator
HELENA, Mont. (AP)—Joseph M. Dixon of Missoula, former United States Senator and Congressman from Montana and former Governor, has thrown his hat into the ring as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Senator.

Mr. Dixon served two terms in the House of Representatives and one term in the Senate. No other candidates for the Senate have announced themselves, but Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, is expected to seek re-election.

GERMAN FLIER KEEN TO MAKE WORD GOOD
Hopes Dublin-New York Flight Carries Him to Uncle

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—In 138th Street in the Bronx there is a German musician who is the prototype of "The Music Master," made beloved of the American people by David Warfield. Back in 1923 he journeyed all the way across the Atlantic to a little town in picturesque Bavaria to attend his nephew's wedding, where he played the piano and the violin, and added a composition or two of his own. The nephew, delighted, placed an arm around his uncle's shoulder. "I'll visit you in New York, sometime," he promised.

He is waiting now in Dublin, Ire., with the nose of his airplane pointed seaward, waiting for an opportunity to fulfill that promise. But Capt. Herman Koehl intends to do more than visit his uncle, Prof. A. Jacob Koehl, in New York. He hopes to be the first person to make the westward transatlantic flight from Europe to the United States.

SEAPLANE CAN ALIGHT AND TAKE OFF ON LAND
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Successful tests of a seaplane that can either water or land for a take-off and which alights either in water or on the ground have been made here. The

plane, the first of its kind, was built at the naval aircraft factory of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and was evolved under the supervision of Commander R. D. Weyerbacher, factory manager.

Levers control a running gear that may be swung into position for taking off and landing on the ground. The plane is a Vought-Corsair type with modifications to suit the purposes of the Navy Department. It has an approximate speed of 135 miles an hour.

DAYTON MASONS OPEN TEMPLE

Grand Lodge of Ohio Conducts Ceremonies—10-Day Program in All

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DAYTON, O.—More than a century of progress by the Masonic fraternity in Dayton has been fittingly commemorated in the dedication of a new temple here. The dedication ceremonies, conducted on April 3 by officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Ohio, marked the opening of a 10-day program. This will reach a climax in the consecration services under direction of the National Council for the North American Jurisdiction, Leon M. Abbott of Boston, Mass., Sovereign Grand Commander, presiding.

Masons from many sections of the Nation who came for the dedication ceremony, overlooks the business district of Dayton. Its lines, copied from classical design, bring the white stone structure out sharply against a background of towering trees and fine residences.

Occupying a site on a corner, the building has two separate entrances. This permits its division into two units. The southerly unit is used by the York Rite and contains Blue Lodge rooms and Chapter, Council and Commandery rooms.

The other section is assigned to the Scottish Rite. Here there is an auditorium seating 2000 persons, with large stage. Also a banquet room with facilities for serving 2000.

Within the temple are seven pipe organs, the largest comprising 4375 pipes. The building also will contain a complete Masonic library.

MAXIMILIAN'S CAR FOR MUSEUM
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY.—The first Mexican presidential railway car, designed and built for Emperor Maximilian, can now be seen in the National Museum here. It was given as a present. The National Railways have given it to the Department of Public Education.

MINES CLOSE FOR ANNIVERSARY
HAZLETON, Pa. (AP)—There was a general suspension of anthracite mining Monday in observance of the anniversary of the granting of the eight hour day. The 158,000 employees remained idle in accordance with proclamations of the respective district officers of the United Mine Workers of America.

COPYRIGHT BILL APPROVED
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Vestal bill to permit book and motion picture copyrights to be sold or protected separately, has been approved by the House Patents Committee.

Dog Waif Becomes a Cinderella and Rides in State to Luxury

Wheels and Heels Were All About but Never a Friendly Hand—And Then the Magic Wand of Hospitality Opened Door to World Like Make-Believe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO.—One minute a homeless hound, the next a canine Cinderella riding in a taxi.

Fancy running around lost on the streets of downtown Chicago, sniffing, sniffing, sniffing. Such a multitude of feet and wheels as you never dreamed of in your puppyhood days in the country! Never a sniff of a master, nothing to eat and nothing to drink in all that world of stone. Everything moving, nowhere to rest. And then a friendly hand at last. Not simply one that gives you a hurried pat and then disappears. But a hand that lifts you up and puts you in a cab and away you go.

Suddenly the driver stops in front of a little frame house. He rings a door bell. A man comes out and without a question pays your taxi fare.

When you stand on solid ground again it is to find yourself in dog luxury. In a big, steam-heated, electric-lighted kennel behind the house

HOOVER'S WHEAT PRICE DEFENDED BY FARM LEADER

Bradfute Says Secretary Prevented Collapse of Agriculture

COLUMBUS, O.—Oscar E. Bradfute of Xenia, O., one of America's most widely known farmers, has issued an open letter to the farmers of the Nation, indorsing the candidacy of Herbert Hoover for President.

Mr. Bradfute was for three years a member of the Board of Control of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster, O. He also served three years as president of the National Farm Bureau, the largest farm organization in America. He has been a director of the International Live Stock Exposition since its beginning in 1899.

Mr. Bradfute indorses Mr. Hoover "because he is keenly alive to the best interest of the American farmer."

Regarding criticisms of Mr. Hoover's attitude toward the farmer in his food administration work, Mr. Bradfute says:

"I am quite sure that since the publication of the Garfield correspondence, only the ignorant or repudiators can believe he (Mr. Hoover) had a part in the conference which did set the price of wheat at \$2.20 a bushel."

Asked for Commission

"It should be generally known that he asked for the appointment of this commission because the European nations, which had been buying our food products, had consolidated their buying in order to stop competition. Thus the American farmer was about to be left with but a single purchaser for his large exportable surplus. That single purchaser would have the power to determine the price of the farmers' entire crop because the 'world price' would determine the domestic price."

"It was the avowed intention, and Mr. Hoover knew it, to force the price of wheat to approximately \$1.50 on the farms. He requested a price-fixing commission because he knew an injustice was about to be done to the American farmer, and he was determined to avoid this injustice if possible. It is also known that the price which the commission set was not as high as Mr. Hoover personally thought it might be."

"The criticism is made that the established price was to be a minimum price and that at no time during the war did prices go beyond the minimum level. Of course not. They could not have done so with but a single purchaser."

"The second criticism has to do with pork products, which, next to wheat, were the most important in the food classification. After a period of uncertainty in the hog market, it was agreed, in a conference between the Food Administration and representatives of the pork industry, that without an official fixing of prices, Mr. Hoover would attempt to secure for the farmer a price per hundredweight for live hogs equal to that of a bushel of corn on the Chicago market. It was very satisfactorily done until after the armistice, for hogs brought from \$6 to \$9 per hundredweight over the pre-war average, a higher price than they had seen in the past six years."

Pork Orders Canceled

"Shortly after the signing of the Armistice the European nations abruptly served notice of the cancella-

tion of their immense pork orders. They could go to the Southern Hemisphere and get cheaper hogs."

"The high cost of living at home was becoming a serious problem. Enormous pressure was being exerted upon the Federal Government to do something to lessen these costs. The Cabinet at that time believed that the only way to immediately and effectively lower the high cost of living was to lower the price of the basic industry, which in this case was the farmer."

"Mr. Hoover urged that the agreement with the farmer should be carried out as nearly as it was possible to do so. To cancel the orders or to accede to the request of the administration would have been not only an injustice but a faithless act to the farmer."

"I do not know of many more heroic acts in history than that of Mr. Hoover, who almost lone-handedly withstood the attacks of the European nations on one hand and the administration of his own Government on the other in his determination to prevent the forcing of lower prices."

"His sole motive in making the fight was to secure justice for the farmer. Usually where justice is at stake and determination enters a conflict, justice wins. And Hoover won. It was after the closing of the Food Administration that the disasters of deflation hit the farmer. His fight prevented the whole collapse of American agriculture."

FALL'S OIL STORY BRINGS DENIALS

Mr. Lenroot and Mr. Smoot Say They Had No Part in McLean Letter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—Prompt and emphatic denial was forthcoming from two Republican leaders that they had prevailed upon Albert B. Fall, formerly Secretary of the Interior, as he charged in a recent court deposition, to give false information to the Senate Public Lands Committee in 1923, concerning the source of \$100,000 in cash of which he became the recipient.

In the deposition taken at his home in New Mexico, Mr. Fall declared that Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and in 1923 a member of the Public Lands Committee, then as now investigating the naval oil land leases made by Mr. Fall, Irvine L. Lenroot, former Republican Senator from Wisconsin, and at that time chairman of the Public Lands Committee, and Will H. Hays, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, had caused him to give the committee sworn testimony that he got the \$100,000 from Edward B. McLean, Washington publisher, when he really got the money from E. L. Doheny, to whom he had just leased the Elkhill Hills oil land.

This lease, like the Teapot Dome contract, has been voided by the courts as having been fraudulently obtained.

Did Not Doubt Statement

Both Mr. Smoot and Mr. Lenroot controverted Mr. Fall's assertions. They both declared that Mr. Fall told them he had obtained the money as a "loan" from Mr. McLean, and that at the time they had no reason to doubt his statement.

Mr. Smoot, engaged in the Senate Finance Committee, which has under consideration the issue of acting upon tax legislation, informed the Public Lands Committee that he was unable to attend its sittings. He gave a statement, however, to the press denying that he had advised Mr. Fall to testify falsely.

Mr. Lenroot accepted the committee's invitation to appear before it and gave his testimony under oath. He corroborated Mr. Smoot's declaration that Mr. Fall had given him

Woman Starts as Stenographer and Becomes Heating Engineer

Organizes Own Company and Has Designed Special Engines and Condensers—Rose to Chief in Former Employer's Office by Devotion to Duties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Twelve years ago Mrs. Olive E. Frank went as substitute stenographer to an engineering and heating plant. Today she is president of the O. E. Frank Heater & Engineering Company, Inc., has designed and patented some special engines and condensers, and is

highly regarded in her branch of mechanical engineering.

While Mrs. Frank speaks in terms of transverse baffles, removable baffles and tube sheets, yet she is a homemaker as well. She does most of the work connected with her own household and has raised from small boyhood her youngest brother.

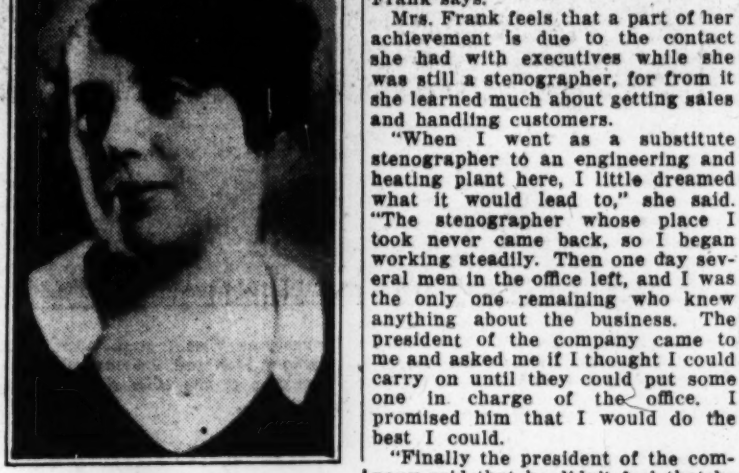
"I don't feel that I should be written about as a success yet. I've only had my own company for three years, and though we are continually getting larger orders, I still feel that we are in the beginning stages," Mrs. Frank says.

Mrs. Frank feels that a part of her achievement is due to the contact she had with executives while she was still a stenographer, for from it she learned much about getting sales and handling customers.

"When I went as a substitute stenographer to an engineering and heating plant here, I little dreamed what it would lead to," she said. "The stenographer whose place I took never came back, so I began working steadily. Then one day several men in the office left, and I was the only one remaining who knew anything about the business. The president of the company came to me and asked me if I thought I could carry on until they could put some one in charge of the office. I promised him that I would do the best I could."

"Finally the president of the company said that he didn't feel that he needed to put anyone in the office to manage it for me, so I took entire charge from the drafting board to writing trade literature. Three years ago I organized my own company, and I am still working at it."

Mrs. Frank's husband is engaged in an entirely different type of occupation.



MRS. OLIVE E. FRANK
President of Heating and Engineering Company at Buffalo, N. Y.

the money. Mr. Fall in his story said that he had obtained the "loan" from Mr. McLean in pre-1923 checks.

This was emphatically denied by Mr. Lenroot, who stated that Mr. Fall told him and Mr. Smoot that he had received cash from Mr. McLean.

Purchase of Ranch Property

Mr. Lenroot's information to the committee was as follows:

When the committee learned of Mr. Fall's "sudden accession of wealth" and that he had bought ranch property, he directed the then Secretary of the Interior, such before the committee sworn testimony that he got the \$100,000 from Edward B. McLean, Washington publisher, when he really got the money from E. L. Doheny, to whom he had just leased the Elkhill Hills oil land.

Both Senators did not view it that way and insisted that he come before the committee. Mr. Fall then said he would be willing to tell the committee in confidence the source of the money. The two Senators, Mr. Lenroot said, refused to accept the information under such circumstances, whereupon Mr. Fall observed that he had obtained the funds from Mr. McLean as a "loan" and in pre-1923 checks.

Sensors Repeat Demand

The two Senators repeated their demand that he come before the committee and explain everything under oath. A few days later, Mr. Lenroot said, he was called upon at his home by Mr. Hays, who inquired of him the purpose of calling Mr. Fall to explain about the \$100,000 and the purchase of the ranch property. Mr. Lenroot declared that he advised Mr. Hays that it was absolutely necessary for a full disclosure of all the facts.

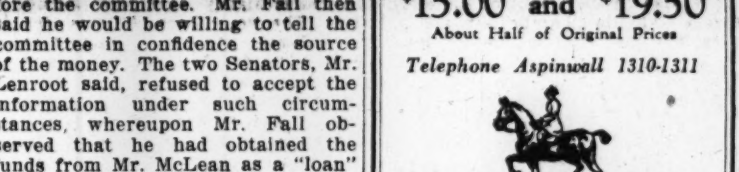
METHODIST LAYMEN OPEN DRY CAMPAIGN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK.—The Laymen's Association of the New York annual Methodist Conference began a campaign for the election of a bone-dry United States Senator from New York in 1928.

This action was taken when the

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MANAGER PLAN CALLED SUCCESS IN KANSAS CITY

Cost of City Government Reported Lower Under New System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Although politically administered, municipal government in Kansas City, under the council-manager plan for nearly two years, has made important gains in several directions, notably improved financial methods and lowered costs of administration, Walter Mat-scheck, director of the Kansas City Public Service Institute, an independent, non-political research agency, reported recently.

The report is of particular significance in the light of severe criticism directed against the Kansas City "spoils system" of government last year by Dr. Leonard D. White, professor of political science at the University of Chicago.

"Political control of the manager system is, and will continue to be, a handicap," Mr. Mat-scheck said. "Under that form of control, progress will be slow. It could be quickened by making the system non-political, as it was designed to be."

"One of the greatest improvements has been in the city's financial administration. The charter requires a modern accounting system, which has been installed. It provides for a modern budget system which has been partly instituted. Also, for a centralization of responsibility for finances."

"A city deficit of long standing, amounting to \$5,000,000, has been financed through the issuance of judgment bonds. The city has not ended its fiscal year with a deficit for four years."

Other improvements noted by Mr. Mat-scheck include a lowering of annual fire losses, better street cleaning, health administration, disposal of garbage and a lower per capita cost of government.

IOWA WILL VOTE ON ROAD PLANS

Bond Issue of \$100,000,000 Proposed for Surfacing of Highway System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowa has officially set in motion legal machinery for a \$100,000,000 bond issue to complete surfacing of the entire primary highway system of more than 6500 miles, the plan contemplating five east and west cross-state routes and four north and south. When Gov. John Hammill signed the legislative bill authorizing this fund, notice was given that the State is on the way to clear itself of the charge of "being out where the mud roads begin."

If the people of the State vote favorably upon the proposition next November, a six-year highway building program will be inaugurated.

A number of counties have already paved the primary road system within their borders, but the newly approved program contemplates the elimination of county lines and the inauguration of a state-wide development. The plan is to complete the paving of 4933 miles and the graveling of 1730 miles.

The bill provides that all primary road bonds, both county and state, will be paid from automobile license fees, gasoline tax, and federal aid. There will be no property tax.

JOINS COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

HOUGHTON, Mich.—The Michigan College of Mining and Technology has been accepted for membership in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, without qualification. This action was taken at a recent meeting of the organization in Chicago.

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Filene's
BOSTON

Changes at Filene's during March

THE half-acre baby shops in the Boston store were made larger still, and sunnier, too. Cozy nooks for baby furniture, more seclusion for the selection of layettes and a new arrangement so that as far as possible everything for each child may be found in one section.

The girls' shops have a new and improved location. They are on the third floor now, so that almost everything for mites of a minute to girls 16 years old is now on ONE floor—even their shoes.

The end of March marks the completion of a new sports shop in the men's store—featuring Spalding golf and tennis equipment and other athletic paraphernalia and men's sports clothes.

These changes will mean even greater service.

STUDENT LOANS HELP TO TRAIN FOR CHARACTER

Harmon Foundation Ex-
tends Aid to 528 Collegians
During Current Year

NEW YORK—"To teach young people early in their careers that good character is a business asset is one of our aims," says William E. Harmon, founder of the Harmon Foundation. Since its inception in 1922 this organization has lent a total of \$374,432 to students in 73 colleges, with constantly increasing annual appropriations. This year a total of \$129,550 was appropriated, from which 528 college people have already borrowed \$95,760.

"We believe that character, with group responsibility, is a sufficient collateral for student loans," says Mr. Harmon, "and the extremely small percentage of loss sustained over a period of six years is statistical proof to the world that our theory is sound."

Two features of the Harmon Plan are unique among college loan systems. One of them is the group guarantee which consists of the payment of either \$25 or \$100 more here each \$100 borrowed, depending on the plan in operation. Thus every borrower is made responsible for the return, not only of his own loan, but the loans of all other borrowers in the same year.

When all the borrowers of a given year have paid their debts, the amount of the guarantee fund remaining after defaults have been deducted is returned to the students pro rata, with interest at 6 per cent. In case there have been no defaults the full amount is returned with interest.

The second outstanding feature is the certificate of honorary membership in the foundation, which the student receives upon the satisfactory discharge of his debt. This certificate, indorsed by three New York bankers, is a definite aid in obtaining employment or negotiating future loans, as it indicates an attitude toward obligations that the student may be expected to carry over with him into whatever he does.

MEXICO RELAXES RULE IN JALISCO

Cancels Deportation Order
—Government Reports
Revolt Near End

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Sixty-eight adherents of the Roman Catholic Church are under arrest here charged with anti-government activities while Mexican Catholics for the second time are celebrating Holy Week without the offices of priests. This arrest was made in the suburb of Coyocacan when police raided a house where they claimed they found propaganda aimed at the Government and evidence that those arrested were members of an organization supporting the insurgent movement in the state of Jalisco. Three priests, Luis Diaz Barriga, Pablo Buenrostro Escobar and Julian Aguilar Amazo, were among those taken into custody. They were charged with having violated the religious laws by conducting mass in a private residence.

Mexico City newspapers published a Government statement which they said indicated that the insurgent movement in Jalisco is nearing an end. The statement announced that Gen. Andres Figueroa, commander of Jalisco, had granted permission to return to their homes to all persons who had been ordered by the government to concentrate in Guadalupe several months ago.

The concentration in the cities was ordered by General Amaro, Secretary of War, when he went to the field to direct the Government operations. About 12,000 families were forced to abandon their home towns in order to aid the Government campaign by depriving the insurgents of any possible assistance.

Mexico City, in contrast to the Jalisco district, shows no outward evidence of any feelings on the religious question, and the customary Holy Week carnival attitude prevails. People enter priestless churches as they please and offer their prayers without interference. In some of the churches laymen and even women conduct services as far as they are able as substitutes for priests. This has been done since the priests withdrew from the churches as a protest against the religious laws July 31, 1926.

The controversy itself is apparently as firmly deadlocked as when the laws went into effect. The Government has given no indication of any intention to modify its position—that the only thing necessary to end the controversy is for the church to obey the law.

While the War Department was uncommunicative as to the casualties suffered by the insurgents in Jalisco, press dispatches indicated that at least 500 have been slain since the first of the year.

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ETHICS TRAINING GAINS IN HAWAII

Teachers Believe Religious
Education Promotes Good
Citizenship

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
HONOLULU, T. H.—There are 90 men and women teachers in the schools of Honolulu who believe that religious education should be made a part of child training if boys and girls are to become good citizens.

These 90 are working some 12 hours a day in 12 city public school centers.

One dollar a week is the sum these teachers are receiving for their work as religious instructors. They maintain, however, that the value of such instruction cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

These week-day lessons in fundamental lessons to promote good citizenship as well as ethics are given before and after the regular school hours and are under the direction of the Honolulu Inter-Church Federation. Children of all grades are taught.

This is the third year week-day schools of religion have been conducted in Honolulu. The first year seven schools were established, with 52 classes, the second year there were 10 schools with 75 classes, and this year there are 12 with 90 classes.

Enrollment totals about 3000 children, of all races and religious faiths. Although entirely Christian, the instruction is nonsectarian, according to Logan A. Pruitt, director of the religious schools. The Honolulu Inter-Church Federation comprises representatives of Protestant churches, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

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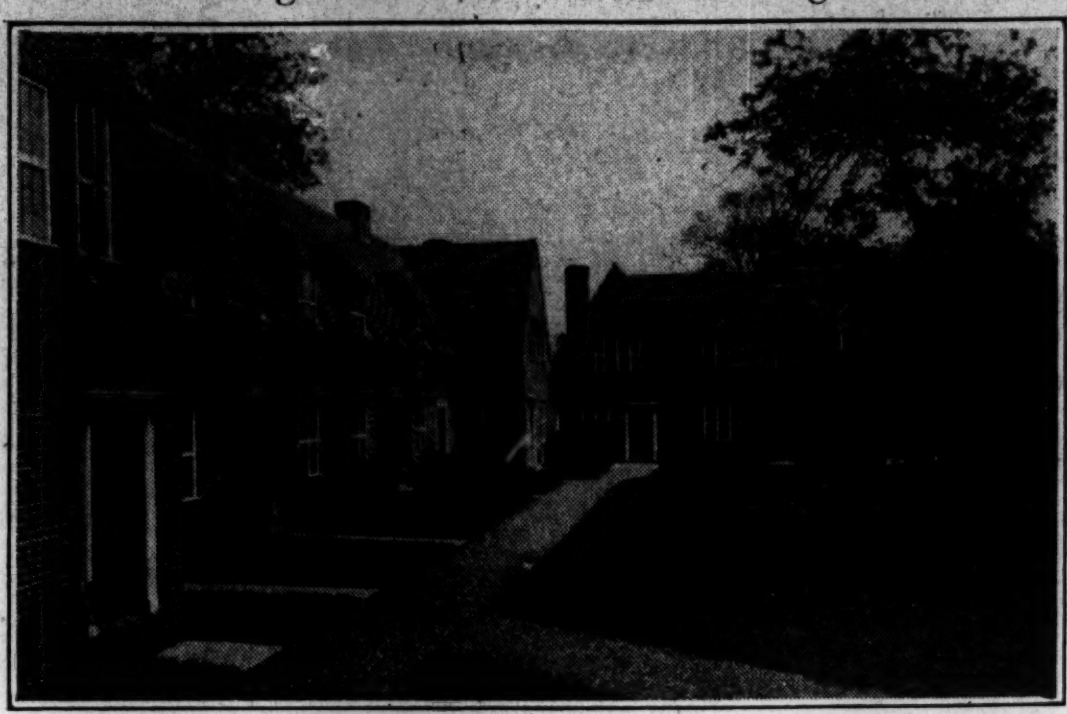
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One of England's Answers to the Housing Problem



Typical of the New Efforts to Have a Home Mean Trees and Grass, Light and Air, as Well as a House, is This Group Built Around a Well-Kept Close at Welwyn, Hertfordshire, One of the New Garden Cities.

Garden Cities Setting Higher Standards for British Homes

Recent Housing Developments Serve as Models
—1,000,000 Houses Built Since War

Outstanding achievements in better housing and some novel trends in architecture in Europe and the United States are being reported for this Christian Science Monitor in a series of daily articles, of which the following is the eighth.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—More than a million houses have been built in Britain since the war. This is a wonderful, an amazing record, when the difficulties of finance, the high price of materials, labor, unrest and political controversies over rival housing policies are considered.

Striking as this achievement is, progress in the type of housing has been even more remarkable. Before the war it was the well-known inviolable custom to develop working class housing estates on lines which aimed at regularity and achieved monotony.

Now all this is altered. Local authorities and private builders have recognized the wisdom of developing houses on sites 30 or 40 to the acre. The Government led the way, and it is to the credit of Dr. Addison—Minister of Health in the Lloyd George Cabinet—that he framed regulations under the 1919 Housing Act calling upon local authorities not to exceed an average of 12 houses to the acre.

Policy Made Permanent
It is also to the credit of his successors—Neville Chamberlain and J. Wheatley—that they decided to give

permanence to this striking development, and in 1924 the House of Commons wisely made this rule obligatory in municipal housing schemes. Henceforward, working men living in the suburban areas of industrial towns and villages will be secure in the enjoyment of plots of land of reasonable dimensions. That is, if they live in post-war houses. It has often been remarked by acute observers from other countries, that a proof is given of the innate conservatism of the British people in their steadfast adherence to the one-family type of little house. This adherence to small dwellings and the consequent spreading out of populations has been responsible for an enormous development of transit facilities.

Garden City Development
Side by side with this development there has been a welcome growth in the garden city and the garden suburb idea. The three best examples of this are to be found at Letchworth, Welwyn, and Hampstead. Those responsible for Letchworth and Welwyn regard Hampstead as "merely a garden suburb" and not a true, self-contained garden city with its own factories and groups of workers. But in many ways the Hampstead Garden suburb has exercised an even greater influence on progress than the more highly developed garden cities. The work there of Dame Henrietta Barnett, and her colleagues set new standards for the development of middle class estates. The fact that the housing subsidy given to local authorities and private enterprise under the Housing Acts of 1923 and 1924 has been reduced for England and Wales without any great protest, may be taken as an indication that the post-war housing shortage has lessened in intensity. But it would be a mistake to assume that it has been made up. In this relation it cannot be too

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Vacation in this
Alpine Wonderland
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TALL MOUNTAIN PEAKS and ghostly glaciers put real adventure in Jasper vacations. Climb with Swiss guides. Ride trail, or motor through champagne-colored wonderland. Vary your programme with golf on an 18-hole course. Bathe in a warm outdoor pool.

Enjoy the hospitality of Jasper Park Lodge, informal yet luxurious. Rates \$7.50 a day up, American Plan. Accommodation for 500 guests. Open May 21st to Sept. 30th. Golf Week, Sept. 8th to 15th.

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The Largest Railway System in America

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Ships to Ease News Camera Men's Lot

Special Facilities Are Being
Installed on White Star
Line Vessels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Special facilities to aid newspaper photographers to make pictures of important persons traveling between the United States and Europe are being installed on steamships of the White Star Line.

The importance of interviews with important persons who pass through this ship lane has long been realized by both the steamship companies and the newspapers. Four movable 500-watt electric lamps are being installed on the Majestic and Arabic, which have just arrived here, and the other vessels will be so equipped, officials of the company said. Similar provisions are expected to be announced in the immediate future by the French Line, the Cunard Line, United States Lines and other transatlantic passenger carriers.

ADULTS ENTER KITE CONTEST
MIAMI, Fla.—Ten adults have entered the municipal kite flying contest, to be held in Flamingo Park. Entrants must make their own kites and they must fly for 30 minutes.

Poe's Own Copy of 'The Raven' Proves Rich in Literary History

Recipient Did Not Regard Author's Work Seriously—
—Volume Offered at Auction Bears Autograph
—Blake Manuscript Also to Be Sold

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A copy of the first edition of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Raven" is to be sold here at auction on April 3. The item has added interest to collectors from the fact that it was Poe's own copy and bears his autograph.

"The Raven" was first published with other poems by Poe in New York in 1845 under the title of "The Raven and Other Poems." It was No. VIII of Wiley and Putnam's Library of American books. The history of this book is interesting. The Anderson Galleries, where the sale will be held, in announcing that this item would be sold, said:

"Early in the 1840's Edward Dexter Webb, the grandfather of the present owner and one of the founders of the firm now known as Austin Nichols & Co., roomed in the same house with Poe. Manuscript of William Blake
This particular copy shows wear. 'The book,' Mr. Bull added, 'has never been in the possession of anyone but Mr. Poe, my grandfather, and myself.'"

Another item of great interest to collectors that will be sold at the same session is William Blake's original autograph manuscript of "Directions for Landscape Painting." A first edition of the second part of John Bunyan's "The Pilgrim's Progress," printed in London in 1684, is another item of great interest to book lovers and collectors which will be sold at this session. Not many of the original copies of this famous book have survived.

Signature on Cover
"They were close friends, although Mr. Webb was not connected in any way with Poe's literary work, nor even particularly interested in it. Mr. Bull, the present owner, writes us concerning the circumstances under which this book came into his grandfather's possession: 'My grandfather did not take Poe's literary work very seriously,

but some time after the publication of the volume in question, Poe having gained considerable fame in New York City and my grandfather having seen a stack of the books in Poe's room, he expressed a desire to purchase a copy.

"Poe replied that the supply at his room was exhausted, but that if he did not object to a used copy, he could have his (Poe's) own copy. This my grandfather accepted. The book had Poe's signature on the cover, and the cover was torn off, and otherwise slightly worn. My grandfather attached the cover back on several years later."

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POLES STRIVING FOR AGREEMENT WITH LITHUANIA

Warsaw Willing to Meet Lithuanians and Is Showing Conciliatory Attitude

BERLIN—No little optimism is shown here regarding the successful settlement at least of some of the problems existing between Lithuania and Poland at the Königsberg conference. This feeling is based on the reports received from the East Prussian capital, according to which Poland seems determined to come to terms with Lithuania on as many questions as possible, though naturally the return of the Vilna district appears quite out of the question.

Poland, it is reported, is willing to grant Lithuania certain guarantees of security, although Warsaw is convinced that nothing is needed beyond the guarantees given by the League of Nations. In order that the Lithuanians should not feel the loss of the Vilna district too severely, Poland also seems willing to make its passport regulations as lenient as possible and to permit the Lithuanians to use the same postage mail to Vilna territory as at home.

Warsaw even appears prepared to meet some of the Lithuanian claims for compensation for the damages done by General Zeligowski's troops during the occupation of Vilna, at least, so far as the property of the citizens and the movable property of the state are concerned, but not for immovable state property, for that, it is said, would be tantamount to the Polish recognition of Lithuania's right to Vilna.

On the other hand, the Poles may submit a list of damages done by Lithuanians when they occupied Grodno during the Russian Polish War in 1920 and demand compensation for these. Whether Augustin Waldemaras will be satisfied with these concessions is still open to question. Undoubtedly he wants to discuss several other questions with the Poles, which the latter, however, do not seem to be in the position to do because they have not received the permission of their government. One of the most difficult problems to be solved, it is said, will be the establishment of a custom border, since a regular frontier is lacking, its place until now having been taken by a "line of demarcation."

It will also be interesting to see what the Poles will reply to Lithuania's complaint that they are supporting Lithuanian emigrants who are charged by the Lithuanian Government with conspiring against their former country.

Lithuania Is Claiming \$10,000,000 From Poles
KONIGSBERG (P)—Lithuanian claims for \$10,000,000 damages because of Polish military operations, and the activity of bands of marauders, took precedence of all other questions at the proceedings of the Polish-Lithuanian conference.

There was something of a breeze between Mr. Waldemaras, the Lithuanian Premier, and Mr. Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister. Mr. Waldemaras declared that he had received information that a band of so-called emigrants had been firing into Lithuanian territory with machine guns during the night. Mr. Zaleski replied that he had not heard of this and that such rumors in the past had often proved baseless.

The Polish foreign minister insisted on Poland's right to grant these destitute emigrants asylum. He explained how Poland concentrated them at Lida, fed them and found them work. Mr. Waldemaras asserted that they were arrested in anti-Lithuanian activity. He advocated that the whole situation be investigated by a mixed commission, and to this Mr. Zaleski assented.

Mr. Waldemaras objected to a plan for border traffic regulations, which Mr. Zaleski had called a "customs line." Mr. Waldemaras described it as "a mystery line," likely to lead to utter confusion.

Mr. Zaleski said he failed to see how discussions about the Vilna region at this stage would help the negotiations, to which Mr. Waldemaras retorted: "You give us the shadow while keeping the substance."

After a lengthy argument the conference agreed to appoint three commissions—on economics, security and nationalities, and adjourned until evening.

GERMANY SEEKS TO LIST STOCKS

Negotiations Have Started for Readmission to New York Exchange

NEW YORK—Richard Pohl, president of the directorate of the Berlin Bourse, has just arrived here to negotiate for the placing of German stocks on the New York Stock Exchange and for the listing of American stocks on the Bourse.

The move to list German securities in New York is the first effort by German industry to regain listings among the financial centers of the world since the war. Later attempts

may be made to place German stocks on the London and Paris exchanges, Herr Pohl declared. Among the stocks for which listings will be sought in New York are banking, electrical, steamship and chemical.

The industrial development of Germany is in many aspects ahead of what it was before the war, Herr Pohl declared upon his arrival. The stability of the pre-war period is returning, he said, and is being accompanied by modern progress and activity.

Berlin, and Germany, as the result of its new activity and the return of pre-war stability, is reaching out for greater intercourse with other nations, and particularly with the United States," Herr Pohl continued.

"Money rates at present are quite high, with loans averaging from 6 to 7 per cent, and this has a tendency to keep German industry out of the world market because it makes for high overhead.

"On the other hand, labor charges are low. Industry has expanded to such an extent in Germany because the people have shown both the willingness and the ability to work. They have taken advantage of the new improvements which have been available, with the result that the country is again attaining a position among the large industrial nations."

Herr Pohl, who is a partner of the Berlin banking firm of Hardy and Company, is accompanied on the trip by Theodore W. Baumfeld. He will also visit Chicago and Boston.

SURVEY DEFINES LEAGUE POLICY
Rights of the United States Under Aggressor Nation Action Summarized

WASHINGTON—Though the United States is not a member of the League of Nations this will not make it impossible for the League to penalize an aggressor nation. Such is the conclusion of the Foreign Policy Association in a survey just completed.

According to the association, the position of the United States as a neutral nation in the event of a clash between the League and an aggressor country, in applying the sanctions of the League Covenant, should present no very great problem. According to traditional rules of international law, the survey states, League members could prevent direct trade from the United States and the covenant-breaking state. The United States has always recognized such blockades.

A "difficult situation" might develop, however, if the League took forcible measures against an aggressor, and refused to characterize these as war, the survey holds. Such a situation might develop under Article XVI, dealing with an economic or pacific blockade. In the past the United States has refused to recognize pacific blockades. The survey finds that the United States would be "legally" justified in continuing its trade under such circumstances.

However, as the survey goes on to point out, the observance of neutrality rights by the League members should not be a difficult matter to meet.

"It is difficult to see how this would hamper League sanctions against an aggressor, particularly since such questions as those arising in 1914, when American trade was going through Holland or Sweden to Germany could not occur."

"Had the League of Nations existed in 1914 the obligation would have been on Holland, Sweden, or Denmark, as members of the League, to prevent any goods from going across their territory to the enemy. No action would have arisen for intercepting trade between the United States and these countries on the ground that it was ultimately destined for Germany."

PRESIDENTS' BOOKS FORM UNIQUE SET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—What kind of books do the Presidents read? This query is answered, at least in part, by a unique collection just brought here which is composed of 29 volumes, each of which was once owned by one of the Chief Executives of the Nation, and bears his autograph. The set was purchased by B. George Uzilo, Pine Valley, N. J., real estate broker and bank official, for \$28,000.

The book from Warren G. Harding's library is on baseball. It bears a marginal note in Mr. Harding's handwriting: "You stretch in the seventh inning." The book owned by Grover Cleveland is on fishing. One from the collection of Andrew Jackson is on politics. Woodrow Wilson's volume is a textbook.

A New Responsibility—A New Opportunity



NEW MODEL CITY IS PROPOSED ON CULTURAL BASIS

Project Intended to Ease Housing Problem for Professors, Particularly

NEW YORK—Formation of a community possessing "a distinctively artistic and intellectual atmosphere," with membership composed largely of teachers and those in allied professions, is proposed by a group of prominent educators here.

The project contemplates a real estate development in which the participants may purchase homes on long-deferred payments or rent on a nonprofit basis.

Already more than 300 persons have signified their readiness to cooperate in such an enterprise and 100 more have answered questionnaires stating that they would give the matter consideration, according to Donald H. Davenport, assistant professor of business statistics at Columbia University. Mr. Davenport said the establishment of such a community had been under consideration for several years, but it had never been reduced to a working basis until recently.

Preliminary announcements have been signed by professors at Columbia, New York University, the College of the City of New York, Hunter College, New York Training School and a number of New York high schools. They read:

"Although this community will be developed upon an individual owner-

ship plan, all necessary restrictions will be imposed involving general physical features, as well as the desirability of prospective owners. It is by no means proposed to limit membership in the community to members of our own profession.

"The plan contemplates the purchase and development of a large tract as near as possible to New York City and the founding of the community with a distinctively artistic and intellectual atmosphere. Provision will be made for parks and playgrounds and for the enhancement of social enjoyment."

Inquiry among college professors, teachers and others engaged in educational work was said to have disclosed that very few are able to make the necessary "down" payment required in the purchase of a home. The proposed community would do away with the initial payment and will ask the purchaser to pay his maximum amount as rent, amortizing the debt over a long period. With the elimination of all profits, commissions and fees, it is believed by the backers of the enterprise that it can be successfully operated.

NEW YORK TRAFFIC GAINS
NEW YORK—The railroads entering New York handled a total of 365,000,000 passengers in and out of the city during 1927, according to the annual report of the Transit Commission, just published. The figures represent an increase of 4.4 per cent over 1926 totals.

SPRING STYLES
Better Hats at Lower Prices
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The Best Food Home Cooked
Courteously Served in Attractive Surroundings at Very Moderate Prices
Music, 6-8 P. M.
Music, 9-12 P. M.
The GUERNSEY PLAZA
112 Westminster, Providence, R. I.

Smartness for Springtime
Smartness . . . and Springtime! A springliness of clothes to match a springliness of Season—as strong a tradition in the vivid present as in the "perfumed past"! And the Shepard Fashion Shops are interpreting Spring in terms of apparel that will be in the forefront of the mode for months to come!

The Shepard Stores
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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ANNUAL SCHOOL ESSAY SUBJECT JUST GIVEN OUT

44 State, Three National Awards, "Why We Have and Practice Rules"

WASHINGTON—"Why we have and practice rules," is the subject of the annual school essay contest given by the National Chamber of Commerce.

This is the seventh national contest conducted by school officials in co-operation with the highway education board. The prizes amounting to \$6000 are offered to pupils and teachers in the elementary schools. There are 44 state and three national prizes for pupils and three national prizes for teachers, the latter totaling \$1000. In addition the pupil and teacher whose essay and lesson respectively are selected as the best of all submitted will be given a trip to Washington with all expenses paid.

Teachers are given the subject, "Objectives and Methods of Education in Street and Highway Safety," on which to prepare practical lessons for use by teachers in the classrooms of the nation as well. Pupils of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades may compete, while all teachers in the eighth and lower grades are eligible participants.

In the past six years, more than 2,500,000 elementary school pupils and perhaps 500,000 teachers have written essays and lessons on the various subjects assigned in connection with these tests. An average in excess of 400,000 pupils write essays each year, while approximately from 60,000 to 80,000 teachers write and teach lessons to their pupils.

COURT'S CONGESTION LAID TO BUILDING
NEW YORK—Charles E. Hughes and Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney here, joined in an appeal for a new courthouse at a luncheon given by the Federal Grand Jurors' Association. For years the federal courts have been held in the old post-office building, and Mr. Hughes recalled the days when he was a law student in the office of the United States Attorney in that building.

"Sometimes I go back there," he said, "and I am impressed with the fact that there are no changes. There are the same rooms, the same inadequate facilities of 45 years ago." Congestion in court calendars, Mr. Tuttle said, and extra work of the bar and judiciary are largely due to the inadequacy of the old building. Judge Martin T. Manton, senior judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, was another speaker.

Books New and Old
WEEKLY IMPORTATIONS
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens and Pencils
LENDING LIBRARY
The R. L. JAMES BOOK CO.
116 Union Street, Providence, R. I.

THE AGENCY OF SERVICE
GAMWELL & INGRAM
INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Industrial Trust Building
Providence, R. I.

Colonial Flower Shoppe
INC.
A Choice Line of
Easter Lilies
Plants and Cut Flowers
are ready for your approval. Also Corsages and Shoulder Clusters of the season's flowers.
16 Market Sq., Providence, R. I.
Members Floral Telegraph Assn.

Make Your Money Last Longer
It is a well known fact that money in the checking account is not spent so rapidly as money in the pocket.

Also when you pay bills by check you have your own receipts for expenditures. This prevents you from being imposed upon by mistakes that cause bills to be paid twice.
You will enjoy the convenience of having a checking account. Open one at our nearest office.

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Pawtucket
Bristol
Warren
Newport
Westerly
Wickford

INITIAL STEPS TAKEN TO CUT POSTAL RATES

House Passes Bill Providing for Reductions in Many Classes

WASHINGTON—Restoration of the 1921 postal rates was approved by the House of Representatives in passing the Grist bill. The issue went to the Senate for concurring action.

The bill would establish a one-cent postcard and would lower rates on second and third-class mail matter, zone mailing charges and on parcel post matter. Newspaper publishers, when before the committee, argued that the 1921 basis was not sufficient and sought for a return to the 1920 rate level.

The Post-Office Committee, in a report on the bill, estimated that it would cause a loss in revenue to the Post-Office Department of \$15,585,000 during the fiscal year of 1929. The measure, the committee said, had the support of the Post-Office Department, and was designed to stimulate the postal business by equalizing the rates.

A new postal service, two-cent business reply cards and envelopes, would be established by the measure. On advertising portions of newspapers, a reduction would be provided with a lowering on Zones 1 and 2 from 3 cents a pound to 1½ cents a pound; Zone 3 from 3 to 2½ cents; Zone 4 from 6 to 4 cents; Zone 5, 6 to 4½ cents; Zone 6, 6 to 5½ cents; Zone 7, 9 to 7 cents; Zone 8, 9 to 7½ cents.

Fourth-class postal zone rates would be lowered from 2 cents for

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New Frocks of Spring Personality
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PAWTUCKET

Smartness for Springtime
Smartness . . . and Springtime! A springliness of clothes to match a springliness of Season—as strong a tradition in the vivid present as in the "perfumed past"! And the Shepard Fashion Shops are interpreting Spring in terms of apparel that will be in the forefront of the mode for months to come!

The Shepard Stores
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STEFAN RADITCH AIRS GRIEVANCES OF CROATIANS

Styles Tariff Oppressive,
Schools Biased, Admin-
istration Brutal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The South Slavs are finding it as difficult to mold themselves into a united Yugoslavia as the 13 American colonies found it to become the United States. Their state, which is known as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, consists, first of Serbia, which has been practically free for over a century, of a district called Macedonia, recently liberated from the Turks, and of large areas which until the close of the World War formed part of Austria-Hungary.

The provinces comprising the last mentioned area are known locally as the districts "across the rivers," for they lie on the other side of the Danube and Save rivers from Serbia. They send a total of 130 deputies to Parliament out of a total of 317. Of these the Slovene Clerical Party has 21 and the Mussulman Party of Bosnia 18. A majority of the rest belong to the Democratic-Croatian Peasant Union led by Mr. Raditch and Mr. Pribichevich.

In an interview Mr. Raditch has just given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Croat leader presented his point of view at much length. First he pointed out that in his opinion the areas "across the rivers" are European, while the Serbians are of the Balkans, with a Balkan psychology and with political methods inherited "from the Old Turkey." Since that is the case, Mr. Raditch finds that Croatia and the former Austrian provinces are subjected to very unpleasant moral humiliations by the "Serbians," who continually accuse them of being former Austrian slaves.

"Secondly, the people 'across the rivers,' according to Mr. Raditch, are subjected to great financial and economic injustice. The economic policy of the 'Serbians,' in creating high tariff walls, has cut Croatia off from European markets and brought about a very acute economic crisis. Everything the villager produces sells at a low price, while all that he has to buy is expensive.

"Thirdly, we object to the present school system," said Mr. Raditch. "For example, in our history textbook for the primary schools, 90 pages are given to Serbian history, one and a half to Croat history and half a page to the history of Slovenia."

"Fourthly, we find the administration very unsatisfactory. We are subjected to partisan caprice and suffer from brutality. In over half the communities the mayor is appointed by the prefect, contrary to the will of the people. We are under the domination of a Balkan régime."

Mr. Raditch is chiefly responsible for the 25 Cabinet crises which have occurred here during the last nine years. He provoked one in February, which lasted 15 days, and threatens another one soon. He concluded by saying he had not given up hope.

ENGLISH AS WORLD LANGUAGE
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—The question of an international language which is becoming more and more pressing here was recently brought up in the Riksdag. A questionnaire has also been circulated to 100 representative persons in Stockholm from every class and holding different occupations, resulting in 46 being of the opinion that English is the most suitable language for the world language, or in any case has the most prospects of being the international language.

"Robinson Crusoe" as Serial in Sale of Holford Library

One of Three Copies Extant Is in British Museum—
First Story So Printed in English, It Ran a Year
in The Original London Post

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Few of that immense public who read continued stories are aware that the first serial ever to appear in the English language was "Robinson Crusoe." Defoe's great story, soon after its first appearance in book form, ran serially in The Original London Post, also known as Heathcote's Intelligence, from Oct. 7, 1719, to Oct. 17, 1720.

Three copies of the story as it appeared are known to be in existence. One is in the British Museum and another was recently sold as part of the Holford Library. The paper in which it appeared serially was published three times a week, and on many days the "Robinson Crusoe" installment filled practically all the space.

On the day the first installment appeared the editor said: "The wonders of this man's life exceed all that (he thinks) is to be found extant. . . . The Editor believes the thing to be a just History of Fact; neither is there any appearance of Fiction (sic) about it." He then rhapsodized about its literary style and continued: ". . . and however things because all such things are dispatched, that the importance of it as well to the Diversion as to the Instruction of the Reader will be the same; and as such he thinks, without further Compliment, he does a great Service in the Publication."

When foreign or other news made

CHAPEL TO FORM LINK WITH ANCIENT GUILD

Smiths' Aid Asked in Renew-
ing Section of Cathedral

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—An effort to reforge a link with the Middle Ages is being made at Coventry, Eng., where smiths of all kinds are being asked to assist in the restoration of the Smiths' chapel in the cathedral, which has been in a state of neglect for hundreds of years. It was in this chapel that the Smiths' guild, one of the largest of the old English trade guilds, held its meetings here in the fifteenth century. Books recording these meetings were destroyed by fire in the Birmingham Library, where they were stored, 50 years ago, but there exists one in the British Museum dated 1449.

In medieval England the trade guilds, representative of both capital and labor, exercised an even greater influence than do the trade unions of today, and the interests of each one were jealously guarded. The life of the guild was closely connected with the life of the church, and as a guild in any place grew in importance it claimed a place within the parish church for transacting its business and holding its own services. The guild appointed its own chaplain, and a chapel, usually beautified by many benefactions, was dedicated for the special use of the guild.

NATIONALIST CABINET FORMED

Severance With Russia
Robs Party of Arms and
Munitions

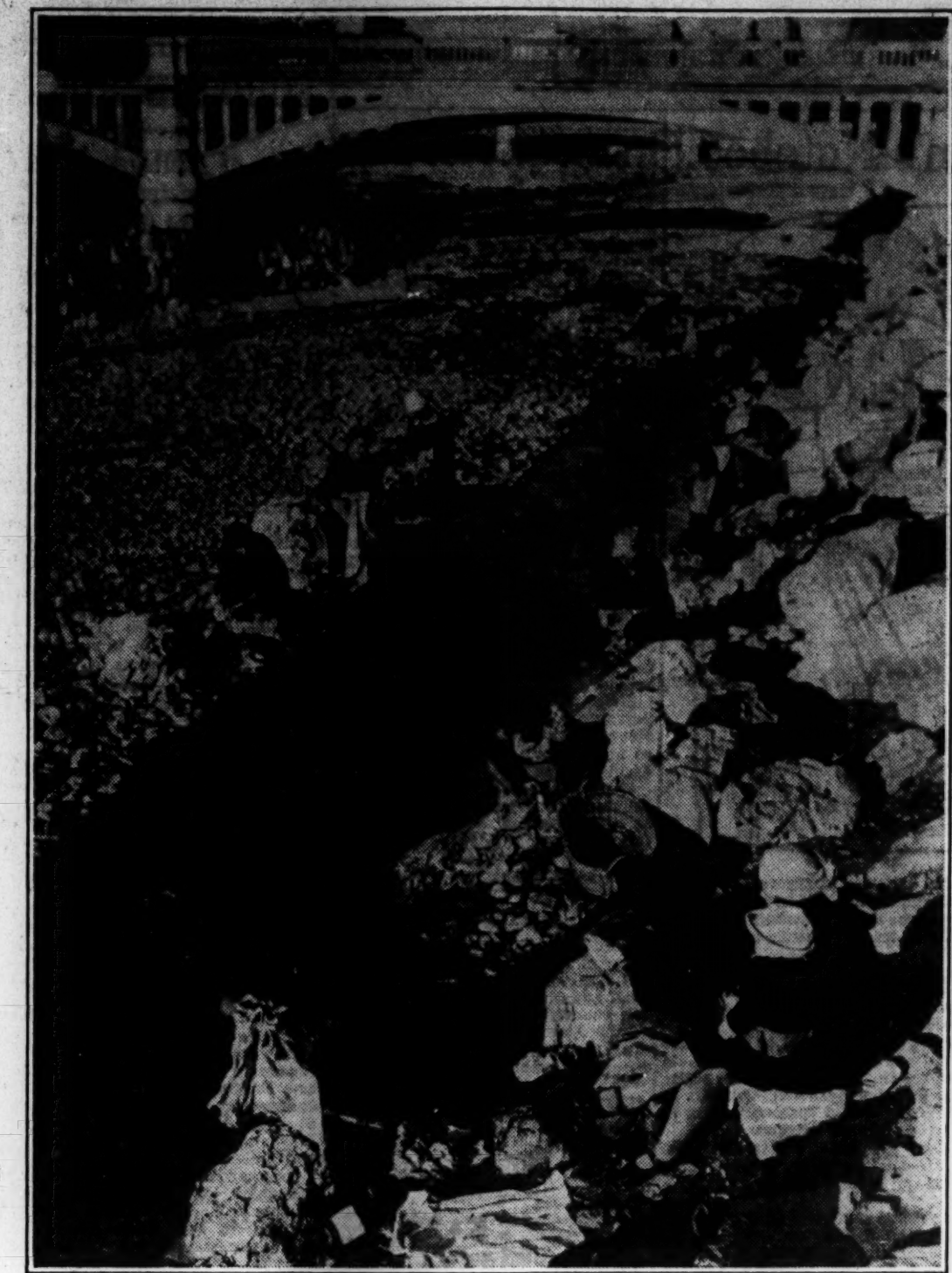
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SHANGHAI—With the ambitious northern expedition having begun in three months as a battlecry at stake, effective leadership in the Kuomintang, the Chinese Nationalist Party, swings between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Gen. Peng Yu-hsiang. Although General Chiang is named Generalissimo of the Nationalist forces, he commands but few troops and owes his present position only to his ability to compromise between the many factions which threaten to wreck the Kuomintang.

The departure from China on foreign missions of Wang Ching-wei, accused of Communist leanings, to be followed by Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and former Finance Minister, Dr. C. C. Wu, former Foreign Minister, and Hu Han-min, one of the leading members of the Kuomintang, is all attributed to the fact that the central issue has been General Chiang's desire for unity, even at the risk of expulsion of leading members.

As a result, General Chiang's supporters claim that members have approached nearer the realization of the leader's ideal than ever before, and that for the first time there is an indication of a unified policy actually being worked. Drastic reorganization of the party and of the government was decided upon at the recent fourth plenary conference held at Nanking.

When the party and political sides are so well defined, the military side is different and sees Gen. Peng Yu-hsiang as the military leader and seriously challenging General Chiang's leadership. The severance of relations with Soviet Russia, while commended by the world, has robbed the Nationalist forces of an abundant source of arms and ammunition supplies and has thrown them on their own resources. On the other hand, the Northern militarists themselves in a much stronger position by the acquisition of large sup-

A Scene So Picturesque One Almost Forgets the Hard Work



WOMEN OF NICE WASHING CLOTHES IN RIVER
A Counterpart of This Picture May Be Seen in Many Parts of France Today. For the Ancient Custom of Riverside Washing is Widespread and Persistent. A Common Practice is to Spread the Clothes to Dry on the Rocks or Grass as the Washing Proceeds, but Here a Clothesline May Be Seen Rigged Up Under the Arch of the Bridge.

plies from abroad. As a result, the military situation has changed and the Nationalist drive northward has been effectively checked.

One sign of internal strength is the fact that practically a full Nationalist cabinet is now working for the first time. Gen. Huang Fu, former Foreign Affairs, is Minister of Foreign Affairs, with Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, as Vice-Minister. T. Soong is Minister of Finance, Wong Pei-chun is Minister of Communications, H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Hsueh Tu-pi, Minister of the Interior, Yi Pei-chi, Minister of Agriculture and Mining, while Dr. Tsai Yuan-pi is head of the Nationalist universities, analogous to Minister of Education.

SOVIETS PLACE BIG ORDERS IN AUSTRIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—The announcement has just been made that the Soviet Government will place orders to the amount of \$1,000,000 in Austria, for the purpose of encouraging trade between the two states. Most of this money will be spent on electro-technical materials.

Hitherto, the difficulty has been that the Russians have demanded a moratorium of four years in the case of all deliveries exceeding \$100,000 in value. The city of Vienna refuses to grant this delay, except in the case orders for stocks destined for investment works. The first credit of \$9,000,000, granted by this city, expires on June 30 next, and it cannot be claimed that complete satisfaction is felt in Austrian business circles with the progress made up to the present in the trade between Austria and Russia.

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For size of body. For size of egg. Vigor and Reliability of Chickens. Limited number of breeding birds. Superior quality of stock. Finest winter layers in South of England. Eggs from Special Pairs 10/6 to 2/6. Commercial eggs 22.20 per hundred. Chicks double.

ARKELL Pedigree Stock Farm, Marden, Kent, Eng.

SCOTCH TWEEDS

A large selection suitable for Sports or Business (specify which) for men and women. Patterns sent to any part of the world.

MACNAUGHTONS FITZROY, SCOTLAND

BRITAIN'S NAVY TO COST LESS THAN LAST YEAR

Latest Estimates Show Reduction in Expenditure for the Next Twelve Months

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The net total of British navy estimates for 1928 is £27,300,000 or £700,000 less than the original estimate for the current year. The chief economies are in wages, victualling and clothing, material, works, buildings and repairs, and "non-effective" services men.

The program for 1928 provides for the following new ships: Two cruisers, one submarine depot ship, one fleet leader, eight destroyers, six submarines, one river gunboat, four sloops. Had the full program been proceeded with the provision required in 1928 would have been at least £210,700,000. The reduction is due to the fact that the Government has reduced the program by two cruisers in 1927 and by one cruiser in 1928. On the other hand the provision for the Fleet Air Arm is increased by £198,000, chiefly because two new flights of aircraft must be formed in 1928 for training purposes in anticipation of the completion of the re-

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"The Beauty and Quality of 'Stiela' Furniture and Carpets ensure the restful comfort of ideal Home Life."

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NORTH END & GEORGE ST. CROYDON
ENGLAND

Schofields Ltd

VICTORIA ARCADE
LEEDS, ENGLAND

"Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear"

We are specialists in Fashions, Ready-to-Wear Costumes, Gowns and Millinery and our Underclothing Departments both for Ladies' and Children's Outfits are unsurpassed in the North.

Visit the New Cafe-Restaurant and Hairdressing Saloons on the Top Floor, reached by the Lift at the North End Entrance in Guildford Street.

Plea to Curb Encroachments of Federal Power in Australia

Former Premier of South Australia, in Evidence Before
Royal Commission, Declares Commonwealth Should
Not Fix Wages in State Undertakings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Criticism of the workings of the federal system was offered by Sir Henry Barwell in the course of his evidence before the Royal Commission on the Constitution, which is now pursuing its investigations in all parts of Australia. Sir Henry, who was formerly Premier of South Australia and will shortly go to London as Agent-General for that State, opposed the system of special financial grants by the Commonwealth Government to the states, which gave the Federal Government undue control over the affairs of the State. He declared that this system was extending in Australia and should be checked. There should be, he suggested, some guarantee of the solvency of the states by an amendment to the Constitution.

Sir Henry also criticized the system of compulsory arbitration. Wages, he said, were fixed on the cost of living, a method that was uneconomic and unsound. A general increase in wages increased the cost of living. There was no limit to wages increases in Australia and the position was leading toward disaster. Customs duties, he said, were becoming heavier and heavier as the result of the ever-increasing cost of production brought about by arbitration court awards. The heavy borrowing by Australia in recent years largely arose from the same cause. The federal authority, he held, should not have power to fix wages, hours and conditions of employment in connection with the state undertakings, such as railways. The commonwealth arbitration court dictated the terms, and the states had to do the financing. This must lead ultimately to federal control. The Commonwealth had intruded in a way which had never been contemplated by the Constitution, and a clear line of authority as between one power and another would have to be drawn.

Sir Henry Barwell said the Senate,

as at present constituted, had not carried out the purposes for which it was intended. It had not proved, he said, a guardian of state rights, but rather had been instrumental in weakening them. The method of electing the Senate, he said, meant that minorities had no representation. Some system would have to be devised to avoid making the Senate a mere copy of the House of Representatives. The members should be chosen by popular vote under proportional representation. The franchise should be confined to electors of at least 30 years of age, and a member should also be not younger than that.

"WALLPAX"

THE WONDER PAINT 202728

Applied to paper, plaster, wood, canvas, stone or iron, it can be washed or scrubbed clean without harm. Forms a charming background for pictures. A little covers a large surface and one coat covers the under colour. Ask your Decorator. Booklet free from manufacturers.

SAMUEL WILLS & CO., Ltd.
7 Castle Green
BRISTOL, ENGLAND

Housing Schemes

Special Notice to BUILDERS

Ask your merchants for Richard's Cutter Brackets and Pipe Clips of all descriptions. To be obtained of merchants throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

E. RICHARDS
24 Church Street
Temple, BRISTOL, ENG.
Phone: 248 Tel. Brackets, Bristol

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ANGEL STREET
SHEFFIELD
ENGLAND

The House of Exclusive Fashions

Costumes, Gowns, Millinery
Smart Footwear, Dainty Lingerie
and
Everything for the Woman of
TASTE AND REFINEMENT
Extensive Gentlemen's Departments
Beautifully Appointed Restaurant
Luncheon, Table d'Hôte & a la Carte
Music during afternoon.

For Taste in
Carpets Curtains
Furniture
and Decoration
CONSULT
Lee & Kitley Ltd.
"Wrencoats", 123 High Street, Croydon, Eng.
Tel. Croydon 2377

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Ask Cross-Courtenay to think about your Publicity and they will present an interesting report without financial obligation.

CROSS-COURTENAY LTD

ST. JAMES HOUSE
BRAZENNOSE STREET
MANCHESTER

Telephone: Central 1834 (2 lines)

THE Mount Nurseries

Melrose, Scotland

Specialities:
Sweet Peas, Anemones and
other bedding plants. Hardy
Herbaceous and Rock Plants.

MADGE ELDER, F. R. H. S.

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FASHIONS &
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F. MEDHURST LTD
High Street, Bromley,
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If in Croydon meet at — Grants

The Store for Everything in
Ladies' and Kiddles' Wear, also
Soft Furnishings, Household Lin-
ens, China, Glass, Confectionery,
etc.
Enquiries receive immediate
attention.

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SHOES for CHILDREN

From the age of two years
up to twelve or thirteen,
a child's foot is moulded by the
shoes it wears. See that
those shoes are right.
Fifty years of special study
and wide experience have
shown us how to make the
proper shoes for children. In
FREA-GROATH correctly de-
signed footwear we offer
shoes that can be relied on
to allow little feet to mature
on Nature's own lines.
Ask for FREA-GROATH at
your nearest F. H. V. shop!

Ladies' Shoes from 8/11 to 21/-
Men's Shoes from 10/11 to 21/-
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Freeman Hardy & Willis Ltd

108 Rutland St., Leicester, Eng.
500 retail branches
(See advertisements on City Headings
pages for nearest address, or
send postcard for catalogue)

THE GRAND PYGMALION

Complete House Furnishers
and
General Drapers

over forty departments of high-class
merchandise, which we invite you to
inspect at your leisure. Try our new
Cafe Restaurant for a dainty meal.

MONTEITH, HAMILTON &
MONTEITH LTD.
BOAR LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND

FOR SALE WHITE LEGHORNS

(Old English Strain, No. Lancashire)

For size of body. For size of egg. Vigor and Reliability of Chickens. Limited number of breeding birds. Superior quality of stock. Finest winter layers in South of England. Eggs from Special Pairs 10/6 to 2/6. Commercial eggs 22.20 per hundred. Chicks double.

ARKELL Pedigree Stock Farm, Marden, Kent, Eng.

SCOTCH TWEEDS

A large selection suitable for Sports or Business (specify which) for men and women. Patterns sent to any part of the world.

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Norvic & Mascot Shoes

For Stylish Comfort

STYLISH character and charm are united in NORVIC & MASCOT with a foot comfort usually experienced only in made-to-measure foot wear. See the host of delightful styles at your local Agents and you will be convinced of the merits of these quality shoes. Obtainable for men and women.

Style Booklet Free From
NORVIC SHOE CO., Norwich, Eng.

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LEEDS, ENGLAND

"Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear"

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Visit the New Cafe-Restaurant and Hairdressing Saloons on the Top Floor, reached by the Lift at the North End Entrance in Guildford Street.

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Throughout the World.

ZENDALINE Made from the finest Sea Island Cotton; looks
and feels like Silk.
A slightly heavier fabric than ZENDALINE.
An exquisitely soft Flannel Shirting composed
of pure lamb's wool and Egyptian Cotton.

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RADIO

\$460,000 IS SET ASIDE FOR AIR RADIO BEACONS

Great Importance of Airway Development Appreciated by Government

Perhaps the largest radio appropriation for the development of a single government project is that granted the airways division of the United States Department of Commerce for the next fiscal year. Of the \$3,000,000 allotted for the promotion of civilian aviation approximately \$460,000 is being reserved for the construction and maintenance of aircraft radio beacons.

This allotment seems all the more important in comparison with the \$320,000 for the radio section of the Department of Commerce and the \$49,800 for the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Standards. The project of erecting a system of radio beacons for guiding airplanes across the country is one of magnitude and the appropriation of \$460,000 is measurably small in the perspective of this gigantic undertaking. The fund is to be administered by the airways section of the Light House Service.

This expenditure is a modest beginning in the construction and maintenance of three types of radio service to aircraft—directional beacons for guiding airplanes along the transcontinental routes, marker beacons or radio milestones for indicating to pilots their exact locations en route, and radiotelephone service between planes and between one flying machine and a ground radio station for the exchange of weather forecasts and other data of value to aviators. Eventually, about 40 directional aircraft beacons will be erected at 200-mile intervals along the approximately 8000 miles of civil airways and marker radio beacons will be constructed at intervals of 25 miles.

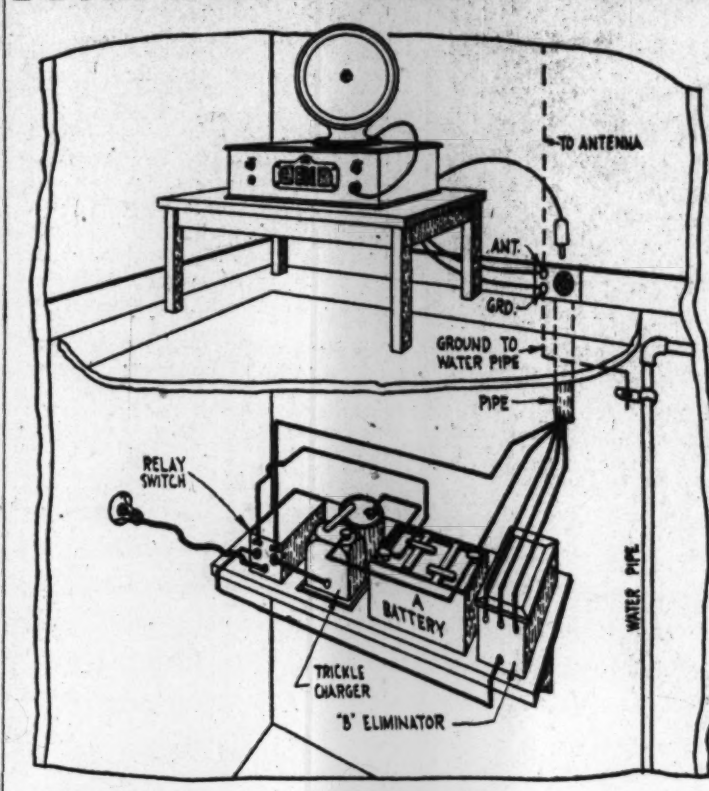
The airways division of the Light-

house Service has absorbed the radio net of the United States Post Office Department and operators and equipment are now in the process of installation in the Hurley-Wright Building, quarters of the Lighthouse Service at Eighteenth and Pennsylvania Avenue. The Post Office Department for eight years or longer operated a radio net along the air-mail route for the purpose of supplying weather data and official communications to pilots carrying Uncle Sam's mails. The defect in this system, however, was the total lack of radio equipment on aircraft, the pilots being forced to land at strategic points along the air-mail route to obtain the information contained to them by radio.

The experimental work of the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Standards and the more recent program of the airways division of the Lighthouse Service will eventually overcome the handicap of an airplane flying in the absence of radio equipment. It requires no stretch of the imagination to forecast a time when radio will be the legal requisite of airplanes just as ships are now required to maintain transmitting and receiving sets. A radio outfit on an airplane will be imperative as a safety measure, since the directional beacons and the marker beacon, and radiotelephone messages are all intended to lessen the hazards of flying.

The experimental work will not require any considerable slice of the \$460,000 appropriation since the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Standards, for the past two years, has been perfecting methods and instruments whereby aircraft may be conveniently and safely guided by radio. The latest and most interesting of these devices is the so-called visual indicator whereby an airplane pilot can dispense with lead telephones and, merely by noting the position of the indicator on the airplane instrument board, determine whether or not he is on or off his true flying course. This instrument gives promise of being a blessing to aviators who are naturally prejudiced against head telephones as a constant earpiece, when there is motor operation to listen to.

From a Radio Fan's Notebook



WHEN a console cabinet is available, all batteries, chargers, "B" eliminators, etc., can be kept in it, out of sight. When one is not so fortunate, a shelf in the cellar will do the same trick. The shelf should be directly under the radio if possible in order to make all leads as short as possible.

With so many devices for turning on and off the "B" eliminator on the market, and with the aid of a radio baseboard receptacle, the task is quite easy. These receptacles are made to fit standard electric light outlet boxes and present a neat appearance when installed in the baseboard.

The aerial and ground leads from the set are connected to two small pin plugs. The other leads necessary should be in one of the standard radio cables to which is attached a plug to fit the baseboard plug. (This is really two plugs which come together with the baseboard receptacle.) With No. 16 or No. 14 rubber-covered wire connect the other end of baseboard plug to the "A" battery and relay switch, eliminator, and trickle charger.

The relay is in series with the "A" battery and set. The 110-volt leads from relay switch should be connected to some convenient house-supply socket. If none is available, it will be necessary to have one installed by a licensed electrician.

The radio and all its accessories are now under control of one switch, the one in the radio itself. By turning the switch to the "On" position, the trickle charger is turned off and the B-eliminator connected. When the switch is turned to "Off" the reverse takes place. The sketch shows the arrangement.

act opera "Romeo and Juliet" will be performed by the National Grand Opera Ensemble through the Red Network on Wednesday evening, April 4, at 10:30 o'clock, eastern standard time (9:30, central time). The tabloid version was prepared by Cesare Soderro and the performance will take place under his direction.

WEAF, WTIC, WTAB, WCHS, WLIT, WRC, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WSAI, WTJ, KSD, WOC, WJO, WOV, WHAS, and WSB, will radio-cast the opera.

Continuing its policy of presenting well-known artists in a celebrity program once each month, the Columbia Phonograph Company will bring Mme. Maria Kurenska, soprano, and Mr. Naum Blinder, a Russian violinist, before the microphone in its hour on Wednesday evening, April 4, at 10 o'clock, eastern standard time, through the stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The Columbia Symphony Orchestra comes to the direction of Robert Hood Bowers, is to be heard in support of these artists.

Mme. Kurenska's scheduled appearance on the February Celebrity Hour was interrupted by an SOS call so an early return engagement was decided upon.

Naum Blinder was born in Eupatoria, Crimea, and was educated at the Imperial Music School in Odessa, from which institution he graduated at the age of 15. For six years he was a professor at the Imperial Conservatory at Odessa, later becoming professor at the Moscow Conservatory.

Blinder has appeared in concert in all the principal cities of Russia and has played with the Philharmonic Society in Leningrad and Moscow. He has been giving concerts in the principal cities of the Far East and comes to this country from Japan where he scored several triumphs.

The program:
Al Fresco.....Victor Herbert
Elegie.....Mussorgsky
Connaissance du pays.....Mignone
Caprice Viennois.....Kreutzer
Perpetuum Mobile.....Noveck
To be selected.....Naum Blinder

Una voce poco fa, from "Barber of Seville".....Rossini
Finale from Concerto in G Minor.....Brahms
The Last Rose of Summer.....Moore
The Lass With the Delicate Air.....Arlene
Grave.....Naum Blinder
Rhapsodie.....Victor Herbert

By WILLIAM J. BRITAIN
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Television efforts in Europe are being vigorously maintained. Mr. Baird, having achieved the object toward which he has been working for months—the announcement to the world of the flashing of a face across the Atlantic—is now working with an apparatus with six discs, by means of which he hopes to attain greater detail.

All the discs have lenses arranged near the edge. Three of the discs are revolved on one shaft, and two on another, placed below so that the lowest lenses of the upper set and the highest lenses of the lower, are in alignment. Mr. Baird calls this his "optical relay" system.

His idea is to overcome mechanical limits of speed by rapidly moving images of the object to be transmitted rather than the mechanism. The discs are spaced two focal lengths of the lenses away from each other. The first disc, Mr. Baird explained to the writer, casts a moving image of the face set up before the transmitter. The lenses of the second disc cast an image of this image, moving twice as quickly. This is repeated by the lenses of three more discs, and then the lenses of the sixth disc flash the moving image rapidly over the moving aperture of the light transmitting device, thus achieving the necessary point-by-point exploration. With this new apparatus he expects to achieve great things.

M. Belin, the long-known Parisian television investigator, after an interval, has now taken up again work with his apparatus in which oscillating mirrors zigzag an intense beam of light over the object to be transmitted. For the receiver of Belin's apparatus, Holweck is working with a special form of cathode ray oscillograph.

Professor Diekmann, whom the writer met at his station near Munich during a tour of visits to the television workers on the Continent, is carrying out research with the hope of discovering some method of making use of cathode rays at the transmitting end. Previously he had a transmitter depending on oscillating mirrors and with it he was able to achieve silhouettes of simple moving objects, such as a hand.

Professor Diekmann is firmly of the opinion, however, that mechanism itself cannot reach the speed necessary for television. As his receiver already uses a cathode ray oscillograph, in which cathode rays, or streams of electrons, are zigzagged over a screen by electromagnets set at right angles. The strength of the electron stream is governed by the received currents—representing light and shade in the object being transmitted—and the electrons cause the screen to glow brightly or dimly accordingly at the point then being covered. So the picture is built up of glowing patches.

Electrons can be made to travel as fast as required, and Professor Diekmann believes that if he can harness them in a transmitter he will have solved the problem of television.

REPORT SUNDAY SPORTS BILL
Divided eight to seven, the Legal Affairs Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature has reported to the House of Representatives the initiative bill to authorize professional sports on Sunday. A similar bill was defeated, 129 to 98, in the House last year with practically the same membership.

"Dance music of a different type" is the slogan of the Captivators. The half-hour program is to be varied with vocal selections at frequent intervals.

The stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System are WOR, WCAU, WEAN, WMAK, WJAS, WJUI, WGHU, WOV, WNAU, WFBL, WCAO, WADC, WKRC, WMAQ, and KMOX.

The Bonnie Laddies, a vocal trio, will sing three songs during the program of the Champion Sparkers through stations associated with the NBC Blue Network, Wednesday evening, April 4, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time (7, central time).

Champion Sparkers' March
When (fox trot)
I Lost My Heart in the Subway
Bonnie Laddies
Sing Song Sycamore Tree (fox trot)
Chick-Cluck Chicken
Bonnie Laddies
Fidgets
Wylie Avenue Blues (fox trot)
Sunshine
Bonnie Laddies
Riding to Glory (fox trot)

This program will be heard through WJZ, WBS, WBSA, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KWK, and WHRM.

A tabloid version of Gounod's Ave-

STUDENT LEAGUE ASSEMBLY FINDS ECHO IN SCHOOLS

Score of Colleges Report Giving Instruction in Work at Geneva

The work of the League of Nations Assembly, whose sessions a group of college representatives will simulate in model assembly at Amherst, Mass., this week is a familiar subject to their fellow students in New England institutions of higher learning. It is indicated by results of a survey made by Prof. H. W. Tyler, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Replies to his inquiries from approximately a score of colleges and universities in New England showed that in practically every one some formal instruction about the League of Nations is given including government, modern history, economics, international relations, international law, banking, labor and sociology.

Incidental reference to the work of the League is made in many other courses from languages to engineering. It was found. Besides this, students in many of the colleges have heard speakers on the subject in their student forums or special lectures.

The survey made in this section has proved so encouraging to the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association that it is having similar questionnaires circulated elsewhere, says Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, New England chairman of the association's committee on education.

Eleven colleges will take part at Amherst, with a total of 165 delegates. These students will each fill the role of a delegate or member of the staff from one of the 55 nations which are members of the League. In many cases the student delegates will be nationals or at least descendants of the nation they represent. The colleges participating are Smith, Mount Holyoke, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Springfield, Holy Cross, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Tufts, Williams, Wellesley, and Amherst.

Another model assembly has been scheduled at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., May 4 and 5. Fourteen colleges in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are planning to send delegates to the assembly. The names of the colleges and the names of the delegates have been informed. Michigan State College also is planning an assembly at East Lansing.

STATE'S WASTE LANDS TO BE MADE FORESTS

A reforestation program that will see the planting of 2,000,000 pine and Norway spruce trees on public lands, and the distribution of 2,000,000 more trees to private landowners, has been opened in Massachusetts.

The huge assignment of trees intended for private use will be sold in "forest lots," it was stated. Consignments of less than 1000 trees to individuals are not favored, since it would hamper the business of private nurseries, and since forests, rather than decorative plots, are desired. The trees are sold for \$10 per 1000.

While the primary function of the Patent Office is to issue letters patent to secure exclusive rights to inventors, it has the additional duty of registering trademarks, trade names and labels used by manufacturers and foreign commerce. The investigating work is technical but the office is really a legal institution.

The Bureau of Mines, formerly under the Department of Interior, now a branch of the Department of Commerce, having headquarters in Washington and stations in the mining and oil producing portions of the country. This bureau is charged with the responsibility of studying the methods of producing, treating and utilizing ores, mineral oils, gases and other mineral substances, reducing waste and conserving minerals.

STUDY OF OVERTIME FAVORED
Study of possibilities of permitting overtime work by women in seasonal industries has been recommended by the Committee on Labor and Industries of the Massachusetts Legislature. The investigation would be made by the State Department of Labor and Industries. This resolution was offered in place of a bill which would have permitted 78 hours of overtime work per year.

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Also FINGERING which sets your Finger Wave so neatly. \$1.25 per bottle postpaid.

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Herbert Hoover's Department to Have Building All Its Own

Believed to Be Largest of Its Kind in the World—Commerce Department, Only 25 Years Old, Has Made Rapid Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Department of Commerce has so successfully broadened and extended its functions since its reorganization by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, that, to accommodate its fast-growing demands, it is to be housed in what is believed to be the largest government building in the world.

Work has begun in preparation for the construction of the department's new home, covering more than 1,000,000 square feet. What are the functions and scope of this department which has outstripped other parts of the Government to an extent demanding such quarters?

The answer is that the department co-operates with the most characteristic and active phases of American life and progress.

Twenty-five years ago when Congress passed the act establishing the Department of Labor and Commerce, there were no developments in the functions and scope of this department ago that an act of Congress provided for the establishment of an additional service in the department to encourage and regulate the commercial use of aircraft in the United States. The establishment of the Radio Commission is even more recent.

In addition to the rigid divisions of the Department of Commerce, frequent conferences are held at the call of the Secretary to consider questions relating to employment, efficiency, safety, standardization, elimination of waste and various subjects involved in the prosperity of the United States.

Outgoing Original Scope
The Department of Commerce has become more than routine; it is a clearing house for the enterprise and progress of the Nation. As such it has outgrown its original scope.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is the outstanding instrument for connecting the manufacturers of the United States with the markets of foreign countries. In every city of importance in the world data which will be of use to American business men is collected by commercial attaches and trade commissions who in turn transmit it to the bureau in the department.

Such practical information is made available to American manufacturers as the importers of various commodities and the names and locations of foreign companies that will handle American goods or act as sales agents. The department's agents keep in touch with taxation and tariffs and furnish statistics regarding production abroad, exports and imports.

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Follows Various Activities

The Bureau of the Census not only enumerates the population of the United States every 10 years, but makes numerous statistical inquiries in social, industrial and fiscal fields. Another branch of the Department of Commerce, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is indirectly connected with the promotion of commerce. Nautical charts covering the navigable waters of the United States and its territories are put out under its direction, and it also compiles tide and current tables and collaborates with the Lighthouse Service.

The steamboat inspection service of the Department of Commerce examines vessels, officers and crews of the American merchant marine, and the Bureau of Navigation is responsible for the enforcement of laws and regulations applying to the merchant marine of the United States and to seamen.

The Bureau of Lighthouses establishes, maintains and operates lighthouses, lightships, buoys, fog-signaling stations and harbor lights on the coasts of the United States.

Conservation of the fishery resources of the United States is entrusted to the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce.

The Bureau of Standards favorably situated with buildings well adapted to their purposes, is the country's custodian of the official standards of measurement.

Standardization of Federal Government purchases is one of the bureau's useful functions. The Division of Simplified Practice is one that carries out a work which is of great importance to the Secretary of Commerce, that of helping the various industries to standardize the types, sizes and nomenclature of their various commodities. The Division of Building and Housing, in order that home ownership may be brought within the purchasing power of the average citizen.

OLD LIBRARY LISTS SHOW TASTE OF 1828

"Poemas di Gonzaga y Argote" was a favorite bit of reading matter among Harvard students of 100 years ago, according to the college library "charging-book" of 1827-28. "Ouvres de Rabelais," Irving's "Bracebridge Hall," "Horne on the Scriptures" and Madan's "Jehovah" are other works frequently listed against the names of borrowers in this old volume in which each student had a page on which he signed for books he took out.

Charging-books which date from 1764 to 1897 are on file in the Harvard University collection in the Widener Library. Among the signatures to be found in the volumes between 1828 and 1831 are those of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Charles Sumner and Wendell Phillips.

"NORICE WARY" SAYS CHRYSLER
NEW YORK (AP)—Continued prosperity for the automobile industry with a favorable effect on general business, is forecast by Walter P. Chrysler, president of the Chrysler Corporation. Price reductions are not likely to be generally forced, he asserted, and he saw little danger of a "price war."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

PENN NINE ON SOUTHERN TOUR

First Games to Be Played Against North Carolina at Durham

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 2.—The University of Pennsylvania varsity basketball team has left here with its players for the annual southern trip, the first game of which is played with the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., on Wednesday.

Two games will be played at North Carolina and from there the squad leaves for Durham, N. C., where Duke University will be played next Friday, Saturday and Monday. Davidson College is the next stop for a single game and then the squad goes to Ann Arbor, Mich., to meet the United States Naval Academy.

Pennsylvania has good prospects aside from the infield. Only P. J. Cole '28, first baseman and Herbert Tashjian '28, reserve second baseman, remain from last season. The Duke University team is a combination of the best players from the East. Cole, former Erasmus Hall star from Brooklyn, is now being tried out at shortstop with I. W. Perlin '28, also from Brooklyn, at first base. Cole is a powerful combination of a hitter and a fielder. He has been a good fielder in his two years of varsity competition, but in his first year he gave every opportunity to the southern trip to show his skill.

Winler Looks Like Regular
At second base, Morton Winler '30 of Washington, D. C., looks like a regular. This is his first year on the varsity. He played on the freshman nine last season and was a good fielder. He is a powerful combination of a hitter and a fielder. He has been a good fielder in his two years of varsity competition, but in his first year he gave every opportunity to the southern trip to show his skill.

For the last three years, Tashjian has been trying to make a regular position on the Red and Blue infield. He came from West Philadelphia High School and is a powerful combination of a hitter and a fielder. He has been a good fielder in his two years of varsity competition, but in his first year he gave every opportunity to the southern trip to show his skill.

Other Experienced Pitchers
J. E. O'Hara '28, pitcher, is one of the varsity pitchers. He is a powerful combination of a hitter and a fielder. He has been a good fielder in his two years of varsity competition, but in his first year he gave every opportunity to the southern trip to show his skill.

Behind the bat the Red and Blue is also well fixed with E. J. Connell '28, captain of the intercollegiate basketball team. He is a powerful combination of a hitter and a fielder. He has been a good fielder in his two years of varsity competition, but in his first year he gave every opportunity to the southern trip to show his skill.

Two of last year's regulars remain in the outfield. Bernard Decker '28, S. G. Thomas '28, and Capt. C. T. Tremper '27, are all regulars. They are a powerful combination of a hitter and a fielder. They have been a good fielder in their two years of varsity competition, but in their first year they gave every opportunity to the southern trip to show their skill.

Frank Boucher and Ivan W. Johnson, both of whom were given New York trophies at a banquet at Hotel Belvedere, received the Hotel Belvedere trophy for high score of the two New York teams. While Johnson was the Paramont trophy as most valuable player to his team in New York.

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YALE SWIMMERS DEFEAT MICHIGAN

Capture Relay Race by Inch to Take Dual Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 2.—Yale University's brilliant swimming team, which recently captured the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association, defeated the University of Michigan, Intercollegiate Conference champions as well as winners of the most points in the National Collegiate championship meet at the Carnegie Pool, last Saturday, in the dual meet held here Monday night, 29 to 23.

While the score indicates quite a margin of victory for the Blue, such is not the case, as Yale was leading by only eight points when the 200-yard relay race started and a Michigan victory in this event would have tied the meet. Yale won the event and the meet; but there was only about an inch between Capt. J. A. House Jr. '28, Yale, and Capt. C. R. Darnall '28, Michigan, when the race was over.

Yale won six of the seven first places with John Howland Jr. '30 the only double winner of the meet when he took first in the 50 and 100-yard freestyle events. G. W. Ault '30 was the only Michigan man able to win a first place, when he won the 440-yard freestyle in 5m. 13.4s., which is a new intercollegiate record. This is 7s. better than the previous mark, which was made by Shields of the University of Michigan in the National Collegiate meet at Philadelphia, Saturday.

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SO. CALIFORNIA NINE IS STRONG

Has Fine Chance for California Collegiate Title—Team Sails Abroad May 9

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LOS ANGELES—Having won its first two games in the California Intercollegiate baseball league, the University of Southern California nine coached by Samuel L. Crawford, former Detroit and Los Angeles star outfielder, looks like the outstanding rival of St. Mary's College for the title again this year. Last year the Trojans placed second, only one game behind St. Mary's. Both teams are composed of veteran players this year and seem to be the best in the league which is made up of teams representing the University of California, the University of Santa Clara, Leland Stanford University, University of California, Southern Branch, St. Mary's and University of Southern California.

Coach Crawford is developing his team so that it will be at its height when it sails on May 9 for a three month tour of Japan, Manchuria, Korea and Hawaii for 48 games. The trip to the Orient will be the first one ever taken by a Trojan nine.

Capt. C. E. Gallardo '28, second baseman, who throws right-handed and bats left-handed, is one of the hardest hitters on the nine. This is his third year as a varsity player. Behind the bat he is a powerful combination of a hitter and a fielder. He has been a good fielder in his two years of varsity competition, but in his first year he gave every opportunity to the southern trip to show his skill.

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MORE RECORDS ARE EXPECTED

World Marks Fall in A. A. U. Swimming Championships at Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—More world records are expected to fall today when the second batch of swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States are held in the 60-foot pool of the Chicago Athletic Association. Walter Lauffer of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, swimming unattached in this tourney, started the standard breaking last night in winning the 300-yard individual medley race.

Lauffer also took the lead for the individual all-around crown by taking second in the 220-yard free-style championship, one of the greatest races ever seen in the men's senior indoor carnival.

By four and three-fifths seconds Lauffer improved his own world record in the medley race. He was not the case, as Yale was leading by only eight points when the 200-yard relay race started and a Michigan victory in this event would have tied the meet. Yale won the event and the meet; but there was only about an inch between Capt. J. A. House Jr. '28, Yale, and Capt. C. R. Darnall '28, Michigan, when the race was over.

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FISKE AND HEATON STAR ON BOBSLEDS

United States Leads in This Olympic Winter Event

ST. MORITZ—The one great regret about the tobogganing season recently concluded here is that what promised to be the fastest, closest and most cosmopolitan contest ever known—those for the Olympic championships at the Second Winter Games—were by necessity curtailed from behind by the weather. The United States team, which was led by Fiske and Heaton, was the only one to finish the race. They were a powerful combination of a hitter and a fielder. They have been a good fielder in their two years of varsity competition, but in their first year they gave every opportunity to the southern trip to show their skill.

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Rangers and Bruins in Final Tonight

Winner Will Enter Stanley Cup Series—Must Play to a Decision

Two National Hockey League games scheduled tonight are for the purpose of qualifying two teams for the Stanley Cup final. New York Rangers play the Boston Bruins at the Boston Arena and Canadiens and Montreal Maroons play in Montreal. Since the teams played to 60-minute ties in the first game of the series, tonight's affairs will be played until a winner is declared regardless of how long it takes.

At the arena the two teams are the same that battled for the United States division championship last season, with the Bruins winning out and qualifying to meet Ottawa for the Stanley Cup. In all, since the start of last season, Rangers and Bruins have met 15 times, including the playoff game Sunday night. Of these 15 played, Boston has won 6, lost 4, and tied 5.

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The summary:
50-Yard Freestyle—Won by John Howland Jr. '30, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 24.4s.
100-Yard Freestyle—Won by John Howland Jr. '30, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 2m. 53.8s.
200-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. W. Ault '30, Michigan; W. F. Sanford '28, Yale, second, 5m. 13.4s.
440-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. W. Ault '30, Michigan; W. F. Sanford '28, Yale, second, 1m. 13.4s.
50-Yard Backstroke—Won by Capt. J. A. House Jr. '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 24.4s.
100-Yard Backstroke—Won by Capt. J. A. House Jr. '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 2m. 53.8s.
200-Yard Backstroke—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 5m. 13.4s.
440-Yard Backstroke—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 13.4s.
50-Yard Breaststroke—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 24.4s.
100-Yard Breaststroke—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 2m. 53.8s.
200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 5m. 13.4s.
440-Yard Breaststroke—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 13.4s.
50-Yard Side—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 24.4s.
100-Yard Side—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 2m. 53.8s.
200-Yard Side—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 5m. 13.4s.
440-Yard Side—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 13.4s.
50-Yard Butterfly—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 24.4s.
100-Yard Butterfly—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 2m. 53.8s.
200-Yard Butterfly—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 5m. 13.4s.
440-Yard Butterfly—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 13.4s.
50-Yard Mixed—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 24.4s.
100-Yard Mixed—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 2m. 53.8s.
200-Yard Mixed—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 5m. 13.4s.
440-Yard Mixed—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 13.4s.
50-Yard Relay—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 1m. 24.4s.
100-Yard Relay—Won by F. M. Rickman '28, Yale; R. P. Walker '30, Michigan, second, 2m. 53.8s.
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EDUCATIONAL

"Let's Read"—a Happy Time
of It With Little Children

Cheltenham, Eng.
Special Correspondence
TO READ the printed word is no matter for tears or reluctance, it has been proved in a certain Baby Room. The "Big Lady" determined from the beginning that the same feeling of happiness and adventure that permeated all the activities of her little people should accompany this step. With this in view there were many printed words in the classroom. Everything that could reasonably be named had its label, clearly printed in 3-inch block letters, and the babies grew familiar with these from the beginning. The biggest babies investigated them with zest when they were first put up.

Putting Words Where They Belong

When the novelty wore off the children took little notice of the labels, except that now and then a big baby would take a little one on a tour of inspection. Then the "Big Lady" took two labels from their proper places and gave them to one of the biggest babies, and said, "Please put these where they belong." After much cogitation it was done, and thereafter it became a much-coveted honor to put the words in their proper places. Two or three times usually accompanied the child into whose charge the words had been given, and of course all profited. The plan was begun with one word, then three, then four. Soon after that the words were given together, then three, then four. Soon after that the words were given together, then three, then four. Soon after that the words were given together, then three, then four.

All this time a dado of the months had been in preparation. The babies themselves cut and mounted flowers, fruit, and leaves for each month. At the head of each of the 12 divisions the name of the month was printed in the usual 3-inch block. This was learned to distinguish these very rapidly. The joy of making the dado, the color and chatter and activity fixed the words as nothing else could have done. The large calendar for a week was prepared. Opposite the name of each day was a blank space in which the children made pictures in pastel of whatever made the day most pleasurable—a shining sun, a swing, a hot balloon, and so on. As the weeks passed the most interested children kept an individual calendar and soon came to "draw" the name of the day as well as the picture they wanted to illustrate it. So, in a very short time, they could read the names of the days as easily as those of the months, and with so many happy things crowded into the time, they took delight in these names. "This Tuesday," Joan would say looking at her calendar. "I wonder what lovely things will happen today!"

"Drawing names" had a great vogue. The children made pictures or models of most of the articles in the room, adding the name in chalk underneath. Later on the "Big Lady" gave them little colored pictures of the same articles, removed the large labels from which they had previously copied, and said, "Now, draw on your board for me." Then she reversed it, gave the name without speaking it, and said, "Draw the picture." These words were presented in many ways. They were seen on the printed labels, copied in chalk, assembled with loose letters of sandpaper, modeled in clay, and so on.

The Game Is Discovered
The next step was to label all the apparatus. The most interested children worked with the "Big Lady" over this, and were put in charge of the cupboards afterward. And very carefully they kept them, too! After some weeks the "Big Lady" experimented a little by interchanging two labels and saying nothing. The babies soon rectified this, but after four or five days Mary came to the "Big Lady." "Somebody is doing wrong in the cupboards," she said. So the little game was admitted and thereafter gave unvarying interest and much occupation.

When the green "Tidy Bags" arrived one was given to each child, and the first step the "Big Lady" took was to print each baby's name, very large and plain, across the front while the baby watched. "Gladys," said the "Big Lady," printing very slowly, then "John," and last of all "Binkie" for the fat black puppy's biscuits. After a time the children compared bags and read each other's names, and as the weeks went by would distribute a big number correctly when the "Big Lady" called for helpers. And the aid they gave to each other from the beginning, was a delightful thing to watch.

In such ways as these an amazing number of words were acquired, all from within the classroom, so to speak, words that the child dealt with in some form or other a hundred times a day, words that were part of his necessities. Directly the interest had fairly begun to work in him, a child would bring all kinds of treasures to have the name written beside each. "Sun, bottle, gloves, ribbon, paper, train, doll, windmill," were some of the first, and in each case the word was carefully printed and handed over to the child who had requested it. Some children collected a positive vocabulary, in each case the word was presented through as many avenues as possible. The

child thought of it for himself, in the first place; it was his own immediate choice out of all the entrancing things waiting for his attention; he heard it spoken very carefully and beautifully; he watched it written, he assembled it in sandpaper, he copied it in his bag of treasures. Small wonder that he recognized it when his turn came to "tidy up" the "Big Lady's" own box of words! As a child asked for a word it was printed and studied for the "Big Lady's" interest, and it was an exciting thing to watch her box get full and overflow. The babies set to tidy it easily picked out duplicates of their own words and compared notes with great enjoyment. Thus, in a short time, the child laid hold of some of his neighbor's interests as well as his own!

Joining With Links

The isolated words were gradually linked up. A little boy was setting out his collection of objects and names, and the "Big Lady" picked up a jar that he had named. "What color is it?" she asked. "Red," said Allan, so she took a different colored paper from the one bearing the noun JAR, and printed on it RED. From this beginning many simple adjectives were supplied, and, later on, such words as and, this, a, it, is, etc. The children could then make and read statements: "A box and a bell," "This is a leaf," and so on. In no instance was any attempt made to keep the children to the more usually accepted type of words. "The fat cat sat on the mat," for example. Each child collected first of all the names of things he was most interested in, the words he liked, and proceeded from those to statements about them. Frequent supplies of pictures and objects were then forthcoming, and so the children were led gradually, and at their individual pace, to the use of picture-reading cards, the assembling of words as the days passed. Practically all the words were learned from them. Words already long familiar were analyzed and built up first, and then new ones were tackled. The child now had a treasure before undreamed of. Formerly he had needed to see and hear the written word in order to recognize it, and make it. Now he could make it for himself by listening to himself saying it, and he could read and understand it by analyzing the sounds that had been put together. He was no longer confined to the classroom, or to the "Big Lady," for the recognition of words. The joy in phonetics grew as the days passed. Practically all straightforward words could be read with ease. First books appeared and the new world lay open for exploration.

"The wind says, 'Sh,'" said Patty one stormy day. "I haven't got that sound in my box." "Make it," said the "Big Lady," selecting the necessary letters. A few days after, Patty said, "The sound the wind made is the same as the sound of a whistle. Sh!" and she rocked her doll and chose the letters at the same time. "What a lot of things you can do with 'sounds,'" said George on another occasion. Numerous words came as the days passed. "This is the most popular one was called 'Please.' Simple orders, e.g., Please open the door, were printed.

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Pronunciation
of Proper Names
in the News

Brisbane (briz-bane or briz-bun), capital of Queensland, named in honor of Sir Thomas Mackdougall Brisbane, a former Governor of the State. At the most recent of the periodic wool sales held here Japan was the chief buyer.

Dr. J. P. Berlage (behr-lah-geh), noted Dutch architect, designer of the Bourse at Amsterdam, and recently of First Church of Christ, Scientist, at The Hague.

Bridlington (brid, brél or bur-ling-ton), a coast town of Yorkshire, near Flamborough Head, and 40 miles from York. Members of the National Free Church Council have just held a meeting here.

Povo de Varzim (po-vo-ah deh var-zeem), a seaport and fishing center in the north of Portugal, where a fine modern port is now to be constructed, 25 kilometers north of Lixoes.

Courtesy of the Heart

Social functions and manners among children should be directed with as little superficiality and superciliousness as possible if you wish a genuine courtesy in adult society. Politeness for kindness' sake, elegance of manner superseded by elegance of thought, graciousness actuated by humility and a sense of appreciation for all that is lovely and good—these qualities of thought and action will quite rise above the mark of a fictitious sort of social demeanor and make real, genuine men and women for society. M. D.

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on slips, folded and given to the children. The excitement when near, and inquisitive, neighbors succeeded in reading the message before the recipient, was intense. As music and various apparatus as could be obtained or devised was added to the cupboards. Word boxes, nursery rhymes, letters in various materials, books, reading sheets, clay, sand, were all in use, and modifications of most plans for happy reading were made. The individual set the standard, made his own pace, grappled with his own difficulties, reaped his own little harvest, helped his neighbor and was helped by him in turn. And so the happy year wore on. It was a road of joy and interest and success that led without a single tear into the World of Books. D. T.



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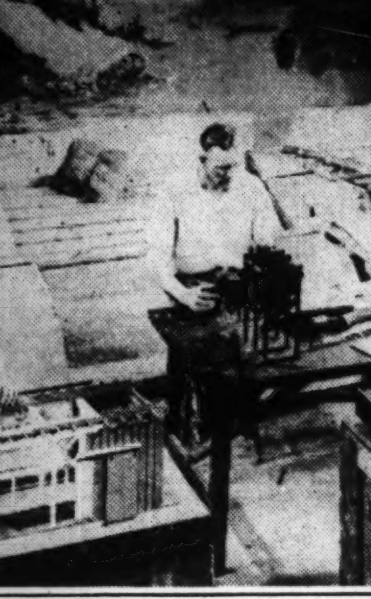
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had not entered into the original calculations. The same thing was true of other outbuildings. A farmer buying land today can have the assistance of the United States Government in determining where to place his buildings, or the farmer who is going to remodel and reconstruct his farm buildings can take advantage of the same source of information and counsel.



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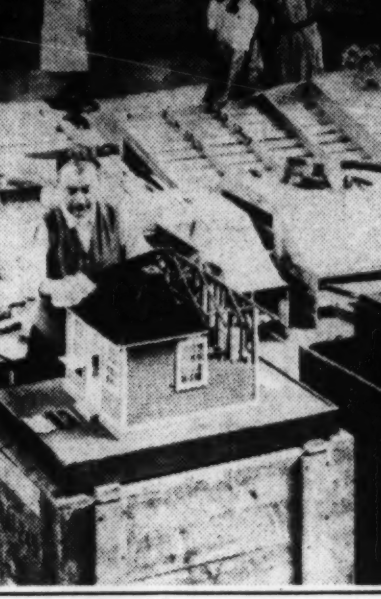
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The Parent

We have called this department "The Parent," but it is not in any sense exclusively for those to whom the actual daily guidance of children has been given. We like to think of it rather as a channel for the parent quality of thought wherever it may be manifested in all its aspects of love for children and young folk, and of an earnest desire to contribute toward their growth and progress. It is our hope that the letters and short articles sent in to the columns by those who are finding this department of special interest, may be not only a means of sharing with many the writer's joy in a true unfolding of the child thought, but also a means of bringing together through a "group-up" mail bag new friends throughout the world.

Adel, Ill.

To the Parent:
I am so in love with the business of being a parent that I appreciate greatly the Parent column and the whole Educational Page, with its broad concept of education. Surely mothers and fathers and especially mothers should watch that they do not underestimate their privilege of guiding the children into right paths. No other occupation, no matter how gainful, it seems to me, should tempt them to give of their time unless it is a necessary. The opportunities to strengthen right motives, to hear the confidences which come so freely at quiet bedtime, the correcting of false impressions of all kinds which cannot be done unless there is intimate and almost constant contact, are not to be compared to the additional and material entertainment and luxuries which a mother employed outside the home might give.

I know of a large well-built barn in which the hay mow has been turned into a basketball court. This court belongs to two small brothers, 9 and 10, but is shared with the entire community of boys of all ages. As they come and go there has been opportunity to correct and to direct into other channels, activities which if not supervised might have ended in mischief and false standards of behavior. To have pleasant and warm relations with these boys has been a great blessing in many ways.

The business of child rearing should bring vast returns in finer lives and greater nations, whose thinking is based on right principles, and who challenge every institution, be it church, government, school or home to provide the best.

(Mrs.) F. C. K.

Glendale, Los Angeles Co., Calif.

Dear Friend:

I wish to express my gratitude for the Parent column. I am not a parent but appreciate the interchange of ideas which are most helpful in our contact with children. The Monitor is so wonderful, it is difficult to express gratitude for any one part and not include the whole paper. I am especially grateful for the questions and "A word a day." It is a joy to carry the Monitor to the breakfast table if only to read the Sunny Hour column.

Thank you for forwarding my letter. It is a privilege to know that our Monitor reaches these remote South Sea Islands, and a privilege to reach out a friendly greeting to far-away neighbors brought near by seeking Truth.

(Mrs.) C. R. P.

When You Write to Each Other

If you wish to write to one of the correspondents whose letter has appeared in The Parent column, address your letter as completely as you can, giving name, address, etc. of the published letter. Include it with stamps or a postal order for stamps, in an envelope addressed to The Parent, and send it to us. We will supply the rest of the name and address, see that it is stamped, and forward it. The rate is 2 cents per word, United States and to Canada and England; 5 cents to other countries.—Editors of The Parent.

The Wandering Child

Not long ago I chanced to be seated during a rather long train trip directly behind a mother and her little son. The boy was about 7 years of age, with eyes, ears, thought open to everything. He was very evident that from babyhood he had been trained to get all possible from his powers of observation. It was evident, too, that a trip of this length was a rather rare treat.

Two things about the mother and son impressed more than one person on the train. First, that a wealth of inherent resources had been developed in this little boy. He could sit for long periods of time and look from the window; he could see and thoroughly enjoy his window pictures; he could think about all he

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Business Opportunities for the File Clerk

ONCE upon a time the young person who wanted to rise to the top of the business world began his career as an errand boy. There were no errand girls in those days. But the day came when the girls invaded the business world and these young aspirants were told to become good typists and stenographers if they aspired to the vaunted eminence of "Secretary to the President of the Who's-Who Company."

While the secretarial route is still a good one to follow, a number of capable women, for one reason or another, find the road to success by way of the filing department. The private secretary sees but one side of the business; the file executive has the advantage of seeing all sides of the firm's activities, its past history and future plans, and how each part interlocks with the others.

Files the Source of Knowledge
A well-known adviser of youth lately said, "If you want to learn all about a business, go to its heart. And the heart of a well-conducted business is in its files, since there you will find correspondence on every matter handled."

"But," the aspirant may counter, "I thought the files were cared for by the office boy or girl. Isn't that the sort of work I want to do?"
"No, and that isn't the sort of file clerk I am advising you to be," is what this adviser replies to such objections. "Every business, no matter how small, has some filing to be done. The volume of typewritten and printed material in a very large business house sometimes reaches more than a ton a day. The great variety of papers as well as the volume in such a case, demands careful systematizing, but the highly technical nature of some files in smaller concerns and in professional offices make them much more difficult to handle. Trained people necessary to carry on such work are now being paid adequate salaries for their services."

"A few schools of filing have already developed to meet this need. They prefer to train the high school graduate, or one with equivalent training. In fact, a number of college graduates take this training each year seeing the opportunities such positions offer. The heads of these schools in most cases are college graduates and several have graduated from library schools as well."

In confirmation of this estimate, it may be interesting to know that the recently appointed head of a national association reached his position by way of the files. What is more, he was head of the files in another business and his chief recommended him for the new opening because "there was nothing big enough in the old firm to match the capabilities he showed."

Through System and Patience
In one way, this example is exceptional because few men enter the filing field. Women are usually more systematic than men in handling the detail of a large volume of papers and more persistent in searching for any material that is misplaced.

A girl who wishes to better her position in a filing department should be equipped with a knowledge of typing and, if she has had no training in a school of filing, should enter an evening course on the subject so that she may have a broader vision of the field than any one filing clerk commonly found in business today together with some practical out of some practical problems most frequently met with in filing departments.

The filing expert who is called in to untangle the complicated systems installed by those who know nothing of the basic systems of filing or who are primarily interested in selling the equipment for a new system, would stand aghast at the waste of time and money the delays in service, and the countless irritations following in their wake, were it not that they are so often encountered. The fundamentals in filing have been formed from continuous experimentation and practice since the first records were made. Only recently, however, has business become so complex or been carried on at such high speed, or in such large volume, or in such specialized channels, or with such distant countries that it was necessary to reduce the handling of records to a technical science.

The tendency today is to simplify systems of filing and indexing. The expert who is familiar with all the known possibilities of his technique has the power to produce the simplest workable forms. Most business papers are alphabetized by the surname of the writer, by the subject of the communication, or geographically.

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ally. Frequently material is arranged by one method and then each section subdivided by another, as in the case of an alphabetic subject file where one subject was "Apples" and under this heading the arrangement was geographic. Sometimes the material is given a secondary subdivision by date. Books on filing explain these methods more in detail and also the best ways of handling various types of material. The problem for each file expert is to decide what methods best fit her particular problem and adapt them to her needs. The simplest changes may make or mar the service value of a filing system, and it is by the service rendered that the head of any department is judged.

Accuracy and Persistence
Suppose some young woman has taken her filing course, what is the next step? She may be put in charge of a small file and have to work it out for herself, or she may be made an assistant in some large filing system. In either case her advancement depends upon her ability to render service. For this there are three great essentials: accuracy, promptness and persistence. It is easy to put a paper into the folder next to the one in which it belongs, but once misfiled, it slips into an oblivion from which only a long search will rescue it. On days when there are many calls for material and the file clerks are busy on "look-ups" it is easy to neglect filing the material just received; yet a hurry call for some papers cannot be answered quickly unless material is filed daily. If current material is not filed within 24 hours of its receipt in the filing department, congestion soon results. But no materials must be filed until classified and marked properly for the specific files in which they belong. Careless marking is another means of losing papers, and may result in worse confusion than the old method when each man kept his own papers jumbled together in the drawers of his desk.

The easiest mistake for a file clerk to make is to give up searching for a given paper if she fails to find it promptly. This usual excuse is, "We haven't got that to file!" In filing, as in other lines of business, it pays to adopt the slogan, "The customer is always right." Not that he is, of course, but that is a wise attitude, and the safest to take. Many an hour has been spent in looking for a paper that later turned up in some executive's desk, but, on the other hand, many a paper has been found in the files after persistent search, that would not have been located had the file clerk followed her inclination to say it had never been received by the department. And what is more important, if the borrower (who corresponds to the customer in another department) knows that the filing department will search every possible place before saying a missing paper cannot be found, the standing of the filing department is raised in the eyes of all borrowers. When one hears people complain that nothing can be found in the files, it is a distinct reflection on the file executive. If the chief makes all her assistants realize that the business of the department is "to produce the goods," nine times out of ten they will be produced. The tenth time, the borrower will either find someone outside the files is responsible for the inability to locate the data or will feel lenient with a department that so seldom makes a mistake.

This article will be followed by a second: Business Opportunities for the File Executive.

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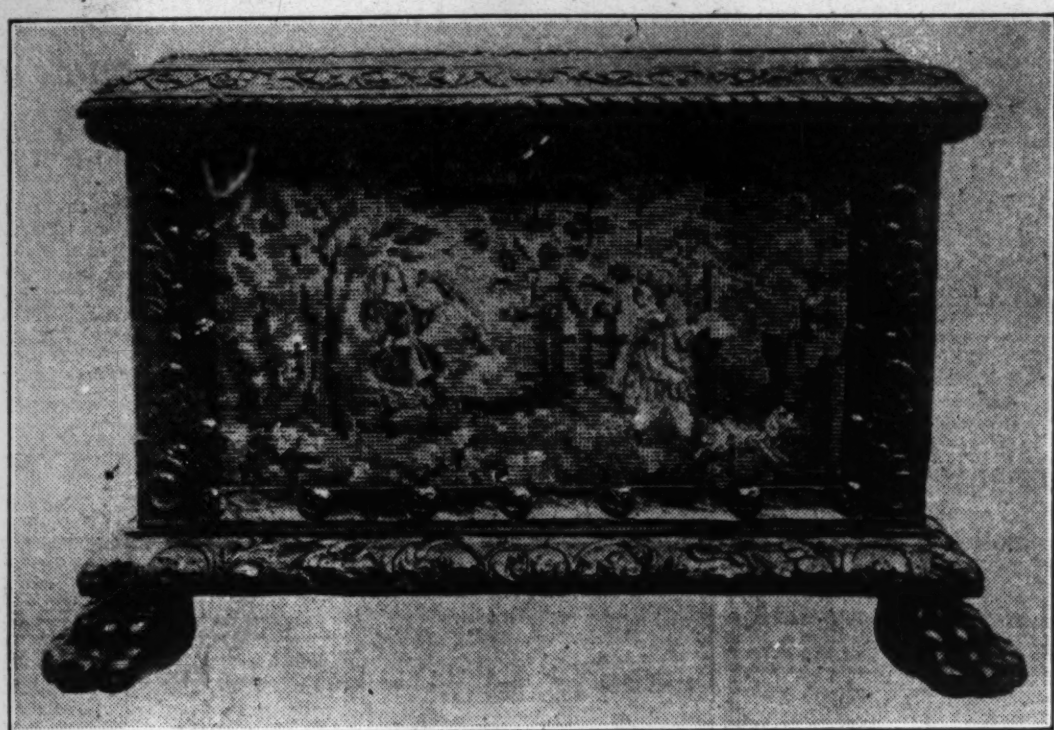
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News of the Clubs

ACCORDING to D. M. Northcroft in the Glasgow Herald, Norway was the first constitutional country in Europe to give women the vote (1901), while Finland possesses the proud distinction of having elected the first woman member of parliament in the world in the person of Fru Furuhjelm, who still sits in the Finnish Diet. Danish women in the past has included at least 14 women, while at one time 25 women sat in the Finnish Parliament. Iceland has the smallest number, with only one woman M. P., Miss Ingibjorg H. Bjarnason, head mistress of the National Girls' College, and one of the ablest women in the country. There is, however, a woman alternate to Miss Bjarnason, although she has not yet sat in Parliament. All the women members in the Scandinavian Parliaments met in conference in Helsingfors in February by invitation of the Finnish women M. P.s, to discuss legislation in the four countries of special interest to women and children. This is the first time that a conference composed exclusively of women members of Parliament has been held in any country.

World peace is another subject which has secured the whole-hearted co-operation of the women of the northern countries, who have formed part of the Scandinavian delegations to the Assembly at Geneva ever since the League of Nations first started. Yet let it not be imagined for one moment that because the women of the North are public-spirited, and have so many outside interests, that they neglect their homes. Scandinavian women were the first to inaugurate housewives' associations. In Sweden every city and village has

its association, all of these being jointly controlled by a central committee in Stockholm; while in Denmark, Norway, and Finland similar organizations working on slightly different lines are united with Sweden in one great Housewife Union of the North. Every year this union gathers together the leading women of the northern countries in a large conference, which is held in turn in each of the Scandinavian countries. These associations are politically and religiously neutral, and include women of all classes and with widely different views of life. Housing, labor-saving devices, cheaper electric power for heating, lighting and cooking, and many other questions engage the interest of the women of the North.

Maryland claims the proud distinction of possessing one of the first county libraries in America, that of Washington County in that State. The library is operated from Hagerstown, the county seat, and was established in 1901. The suggestion for this library first came from Miss Titcomb, the present librarian, as the result of her experiences in sending books out into the country by express and freight. A group of interested men made it possible to carry out Miss Titcomb's suggestions and every day since its establishment picturesque book wagons have traveled through the hill sections of this country to farms, cabins and remote mining sections. Numbers of persons of Washington County have thus long

had the priceless privilege of reading good books.

The Woman's Club of Federalburg, in the same State, has converted its clubroom into a library and reading center for public use. Here are stored the library books the club owns, augmented by numerous units loaned by the State Library Commission; and on one night each week the room is open to the public for use as a reading center. The books are also circulated, a club member acting as librarian. These nights have been very popular, but even more popular has been the children's night, held during the summer and early autumn, when the room was open, with a young woman especially adapted to such work conducting a story-telling period for the children, and lending them books which were borrowed from the State for this purpose. It is impossible to estimate the worth of such a service in a small town which would otherwise be without it.

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PARIS OPENS HER EYES AT SOMETHING NEW
Special Correspondence
MLLE. B. M. DU SARTAY has even in this most artistic capital succeeded in evolving a new combination of arts, namely, the use of "point" and "petit-point" together with wood carving to produce an artistic and serviceable small chest. As a basis for the carrying-out of her ideas, she has made a study of the tapestries of the centuries past and also of antique carved "coffrets," or chests. Before trunks were known about, fair ladies journeyed with dresses and "bijoux" tucked into chests.

The coffret shown in the illustration on this page is in Renaissance style, carved after a design of that period which can be seen on a chest in the Cluny Museum of this city. Only old oak is employed, and most skilled artisans. At the moment Renaissance is more in vogue than Louis XVI, which has held popular favor until recently.

Themes for the point and petit-point work are borrowed from old tapestries, and the stories are faithfully retold, although in miniature form. The background is point and

News of the Clubs

the figures are petit-point. The colors are subdued but at the same time rich and dignified in keeping with Renaissance taste. It is Mlle. du Sartay who selects and makes the designs, leaving it to those familiar with such delicate needlework to follow her instructions. She is quite capable of beautiful petit-point herself, but more can be accomplished with the help of others. She is herself an artist, living in the famous Montmartre artist quarter in a studio filled with all manner of lovely "objets d'art."

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(Six Servings)
Sunk one-half cup of Knox Sparkling Gelatine in one-fourth cup of cold water and dissolve in one-half cup of hot water. Add two cups left-over chopped ham. When cool, add one teaspoonful of mustard, few grains of cayenne and one-half cup milk. Turn into mold first dipped in cold water. Chill and remove to serving dish. Garnish with parsley.

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Size 18"x28"
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Theatrical News of the World

Mary Pickford Says Spectators Guide Making of Film Plays

(Continued from Page 1)

The following statements made by Douglas Fairbanks before a body of his associates:

"The motion picture industry is progressing each year, just as fast as producers learn from experience, what not to do.

"They cannot learn what to do—they only come to know certain things they cannot do and still succeed.

"They glean from past triumphs or failures the danger of doing certain things. They spent millions to learn that certain things are ineffective, unnecessary or unprofitable.

"We find no hard and fast rules as to what we should do, for the simple reason that the successful thing, when done again may prove disastrous.

"Careful reasoning or instinct may lead us to experiment, but it is after we can apply the measure of experience to know what was wrong and what was right.

"But the production of pictures is progressing through this experience, and in that lies the greatest hope for the future of this important industry."

What Not to Do

One of the things we have learned, for example, is that people do not care for dinner scenes early in the picture. We have come to the conclusion that the spectator on entering the theater generally has just dined, and so is not interested in seeing the people in the picture eating. Toward the end of the picture, however, a dinner scene goes very well with the same audience.

We know that an audience will not tolerate a picture even suggested crudely toward children or animals. Then I have a feeling that the public does not like to see well-known players in classic roles, such characters as Joan of Arc and Peter Pan. I give here some examples from my own experiences, but I believe the same objection holds for other established screen players. Mr. Lasky invited me to act Peter Pan, but I declined because I felt that I was too familiar to the public. Audiences would not have been able to enjoy Barrie to the full because I would have been in the way. So Betty Bronson was chosen for the part, with what success all the world knows. The public without difficulty identified her fresh and elfin person with Barrie's character, as nothing intervened to modify the effect. For the same reason I have thought best to decline a magnificent offer to appear as Joan of Arc in a film production to be made by Reinhardt, the noted Austrian producer.

Historical Considerations

This is why, I believe, a number of historical pictures have not been as successful as might reasonably have been hoped. Spectators could not see the figure of history clearly because of its memories of the actor in other parts. Suppose I were doing a deeply serious scene in Joan of Arc and some quirk of the head reminded me of the head of the latest film. The public certainly does know, intuitively and finally, when it is not pleased, whether it knows why or not. It is for the producers to find out why.

Letters From Spectators

One of the surest barometers of public response are the letters that pour into Hollywood. These letters have more to do with the determination of the value of players than the writers suspect. Often they are just requests for photographs, but sometimes a valuable expression of the spectators' point of view comes from more than one producer who has learned not to do certain things from the letters he has received from displeased or offended spectators. These letters constitute the screen players' only applause, so you can see why they are welcomed by the players themselves and by their managements.

I recall that when I made "The Bishop's Carriage" it proved impossible to get a convincing scene in the scene where a woman was supposed to strike me repeatedly with a cane. Finally I told her to really hit me with the stick and I would endure the beating to get the right effect. After the picture was shown a letter came in from a manager who said one of his patrons told him her little girl went home after seeing this scene and could not sleep all night. She requested him, in case he had another film in which I was treated so brutally, to inform her in advance so that she might keep her little girl away. This was a helpful hint as showing that some people follow the story so sympathetically that they cannot bear to see any representation of cruelty. Since then, when it has been necessary for dramatic effect to present similar scenes, we have taken care to stop short of actual representation. Such scenes can be indicated powerfully by showing the effect of the thing rather than the thing itself, and this way is more artistic, too, because it does not impose a limitation of actuality on the spectator's imagination.

Question of Treatment

This brings us back to the matter of treatment. It is not the thing that is done on the screen to which objection is often taken, but the way it is done. An incident may be introduced rightly and acceptably into a story, and be passed by all the censors, if handled with care, and with a scrupulous consideration for the actual dramatic value of the incident. But

when the dramatic value is lost sight of in the desire to exploit sensationalism for the sake of sensationalism, at the expense of all artistic and human balance, then trouble looms on the horizon, and the picture makers should not be too indignant or surprised when the censors get out their scissors. However, of all the branches of entertainment, I sincerely believe that the motion picture has a greater conscience than any other for it is the only one that has self-inflicted censorship. The Hays organization, which is supported by the industry itself, keeps a close watch over the morals of the films and says which successful novel or stage play should be transferred to the screen and which should not.

As to Censorship

Do not understand me as being in favor of censorship as it is practiced by the censorship boards. I have seen too many absurd examples of film cutting. But this is a delicate ground that it were wiser for me, a film producer myself, not to tread. I do see censorship, however, as indicative of public opinion. If producers do not like this manifestation of public opinion through their appointed censors, they can avoid many unpleasant manifestations of censorship right in the studio. The wisemen of the industry, I believe, recognize this, and have taken steps to forestall many of the criticisms that have been heaped, rightly or wrongly, on the motion picture. There is a definite attempt in many studios to avoid scene treatments that, as one company's inter-office communication puts it, "lead to trouble with the censors where they exist or tend to bring censors into existence where they do not exist." Artistically it is necessary to consider censorship conditions, for the scene objected to may be so vital to the story that the film will lose much, or all, of its meaning if it is omitted.

In one state, where pictures are shown on Sunday under a state police censorship that is more rigid than the standards that govern weekday showings, some photoplays cannot be exhibited at all on Sunday, although they have undisturbed showings on week days. These are conditions to be faced by the motion picture industry, not argued about or condemned because of apparent inconsistency.

Where Talent Comes In

But it all gets back to treatment. The thing done is not as important as the way it is done. As a matter of fact, experience with persons who find life a continual battle with the censorship of one kind or another leads to the conclusion that in 99 cases out of 100 there is a suspicious lack of talent. It is considerably easier to rely on something risqué and cry about restrictions than to face the difficult task of being bright, original and creative. Closely connected with this censorship situation as it exists in Europe, Asiatic and South American countries against the false interpretation of the people of these countries, is the attitude in Europe, Asia and South America toward the use of "heavy" types almost exclusively in motion pictures, for this has brought about a close scrutiny of American films shipped to other countries and has even worked hardship on producers who have not been responsible for giving offense. Naturally enough, India and China object to misrepresentation of their people, as America would object to misrepresentation by other nations. And as we must have villains, I would suggest that the motion picture industry create a mythical country where all the wickedly inclined men and women of our stories may live and be called upon at the author's will.

Americans have also seriously misrepresented themselves to the people of other countries by distorted interpretations of the United States as exclusively a jazz mad, revolver totting, impenetrable nation. Yes, a sense of balance is a great need in motion pictures, as elsewhere, and the motion picture industry will attain this balance through its growing knowledge of itself.

New Banky-Colman Film

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 24—Embassy Theater, "Two Lovers," a motion picture adapted by Alice D. C. Miller from the novel "Leatherface" by the Baroness Orczy, directed by Fred Niblo for United Artists, presented by Samuel Goldwyn.

The picture co-starring Vilma Banky and Ronald Colman, Goldwyn has spread out a sixteenth century tale

Blue Blouses of Moscow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW for several years has lost its "Chaive Souris," but something of a substitute has grown up in the shape of the "Blue Blouses," a company of working class actors which has developed since the Revolution and now gives one of the freshest and liveliest comic performances to be seen anywhere in the city.

They sing, dance, play the accordion, declaim, act and transform costumes on the stage with sleight-of-hand rapidity. If they are still inferior to the "Chaive Souris" in these things, they possess more agility. Their handstands, somersaults, and balancing feats are not the least striking feature of their productions. Often appearing in workers' clubs and theaters they try to act out on the stage the state of the Soviet Government. One of their most effective skits is entitled "Industrialization." One after another the actors come out in fantastic costumes, adorned with symbols indicating factory-building, installation of electrical stations or other items in the program of industrialization.

MARY PICKFORD IN HER STUDY



MARY PICKFORD IN HER STUDY

Extracts From Some of the "Fan" Mail to Mary Pickford

FROM the files in Mary Pickford's studio are taken the following excerpts from representative "fan" letters received in recent months:

A Chinese Student—Though separated by the huge water—the Pacific Ocean—we are nevertheless united by the movies. When will you start another world tour? Be sure to visit China. Shanghai, you know, is that cosmopolitan city full of bustle and bustle. There are about 40 theaters and motion picture houses in the city.

Germany—My English is so bad, but to express to you my admiration I will try. Your pictures are seen in our city to filled houses. Children as well as men and women need your films.

Philippine Islands—All of us who have seen you in every case of film admired with full testimony. India—It is not the films that most appeal to a good number of the public, but generally the players. After seeing one of your films I made it a special appointment to be present whenever you were there.

A Japanese Girl—Please let me speak to you as Mama Molly. During my lonely and uncontented life that night was happiest for me when I met Mama Molly, whose heart is as tender and warm as was my own mammy's and touched a sleeping child in my heart. Ever since I saw your "Sparrows" something changed in me and I can merrily work at the office.

Belgrade—I never miss the films in which you play because I feel happy in seeing your work on the screen.

Straits Settlements—I beg leave of you to accept my admiration of picture work. I have not the least doubt of the ever increasing opportunities and successes awaiting you.

Java—in this island, which is so small on the world's map, your pictures have attained an immense popularity.

Spain—I am your fervent enthusiast because of your action on the screen.

Russia—You are called America's Sweetheart, but here we claim you too. What joy it would be to see you in a Russian story.

Australia—I was away from Australia on active service for over three years and during that period, most of which was spent in France, I missed many of your pictures, but when I was sent to England, I had a real feast in an attempt to make up for lost time.

A Belgian Boy—Of all your plays, I admire you most as lovely Dorothy Vernon. Your daring in the ride thrilled me.

An Oklahoma Indian Girl—Of all your pictures I like "My Best Girl." It seemed so real. Nothing about it that was stuck up. It was just natural.

Nova Scotia—To me, in your portrayals in "Stella Maria" you reached the high-water mark of your career in the contrast of the two parts, Unity and the little slave and Stella the beautiful rich child.

Ontario—Dear little friend (if I may call you so)? Keep to the humbler themes of life—for in them we can laugh with you—cry with

you—and live with you for the time being. You have the gift of entertaining the millions.

England—Recently I read an article wherein you lament that you will soon be leaving your "little girl" days behind, but let me tell you we shall love you just the same even if you do "grow up."

Italy—Your piquant charms have long ago won me for a devoted admirer of you. The sweetness of your smile and the clean plays you give the world make you my favorite of all cinema artists.

France—Your pictures revive youth for French cinéphiles, and renew their faith in ideals.

A Little Girl in Rochester—I have a very lovely doll with brown eyes and golden hair and I called her Mary Pickford. I have combed most of her lovely hair out but my mother is going to buy her a lovely new wig if I stop biting my finger nails so I have started to stop.

A Seattle Mother—in "My Best Girl" the homely little things of life are put together and made into a picture that will never grow old. Your picture made me forget myself for the evening.

A Kentucky Girl—Your research work shows 100 per cent in a historical or period play. The costumes are just right, the mannerisms are portrayed and comedy and tragedy properly balanced. Your work has increased international cooperation in educational films made possible by the institute for these films in Italy.

Manufacturers of picture plays who will be represented in the exhibition will include firms in the United States, Germany, England, France, Italy and possibly Russia. The Dutch Government has suspended import duties on the exhibits, which will be installed in the Royal Bazaar on Zee Street. Dutch motion picture equipment manufacturers will offer large exhibits within their own factories.

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

The Spectator
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Even. at 8:10. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:10

Schwab & Mandel's Musical Smash

"Good News"

With GEORGE OLSEN'S "GOOD NEWS" BAND AND ALL-AMERICAN TEAM OF PLAYERS

TOURING

"Vaudeville's Little Buffoon"

SYLVIA CLARK

KEITH-ALBEE CIRCUIT

BOBBIE KUHN 1st CONDUCTING ORCHESTRA

adopted instead of love affairs, though they are nice too. (Part of letter, with poem, composed and signed by 25 children sitting around the playroom table.)

"Hedda Gabler" at the Civic Repertory Theater

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Civic Repertory Theater offers Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" in a revised translation by Julie Le Gallienne and Paul Leysaas. The cast:

Miss Julian Tesman.....Alma Kruger
Hedda Tesman.....Paul Leysaas
George Tesman.....Eva Le Gallienne
Mrs. Elvsted.....Josephine Hutchinson
Judge Brack.....Seymour Cravley
Ellert Lovborg.....Donald Cameron

In the midst of her drive for 200,000 members at \$1 each for her Civic Repertory Theater, Eva Le Gallienne revives Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler" at the Fourteenth Street Theater.

The wonder grows as to where, out of the 24 hours in a day, this young woman manages to find so much time in which to work. What with the meetings and dinners she attends at which she must make speeches; the details of theater management which require her consideration; the daily rehearsals of the new play in hand and its necessary final dress rehearsals; the playing of a repertoire of half a dozen other pieces, eight performances a week, and then add to this the fact that the lines of a long part like Hedda have to be memorized and the only solution seems to be that Miss Le Gallienne works nearly around the clock.

To have her walk on the stage the opening night of "Hedda Gabler" and appear to be entirely calm was alone an acting triumph. As far as the audience knew, this woman and her companions might have been acting this play for weeks. "Opening cold" in New York is indeed the test of a company's worth and the Civic Repertory company has nobly withstood the test with "Hedda Gabler." They are a remarkably fine group and deserving of everything in the way of support that New York can give them.

No two persons may ever entirely agree in satisfaction over any seven actors that might be cast in this play, but the fact is that a fine presentation of this almost perfect piece of dramatic writing is now being offered at about one-third the price that one pays for trash in many of the uptown theaters.

Miss Le Gallienne's Hedda is highly intelligent throughout and conforms to perhaps the most completely outlined interpretation Miss Le Gallienne has given since she started her theater.

The Tesman of Paul Leysaas is an admirable characterization. The other members of the cast contribute generously to an all round fine performance. Miss Le Gallienne's endeavor to secure 200,000 subscribers is in order that she may sell her tickets still cheaper than the \$1.50 rate now charged. F. L. S.

Holland Film Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—In the course of an international film exhibition to be held at The Hague from April 14 to May 15 there will be an educational film conference on May 2, 3, 4 and 5. One topic of discussion will be the increased international cooperation in educational films made possible by the institute for these films in Italy.

Manufacturers of picture plays who will be represented in the exhibition will include firms in the United States, Germany, England, France, Italy and possibly Russia. The Dutch Government has suspended import duties on the exhibits, which will be installed in the Royal Bazaar on Zee Street. Dutch motion picture equipment manufacturers will offer large exhibits within their own factories.

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Galsworthy: An Interview

By IRMA KRAFT

London

GALSWORTHY the mature—as he shows himself to be in "Escape"—is the same Galsworthy that one finds at Grove Lodge. Out in Hampstead, up a gentle, unobtrusive hillside, in a quiet lane—one meets the thoughtful author who has watched, so sensitively, the procession of modernists pass by.

Somehow, as one remembers him: low-voiced, thoughtful, in the exquisite, little drawing room, one realizes how unchanged he is by modernists—and how, often as he may record their fads and foibles—he still remains patrician and fundamentally conservative.

The basic elements of Galsworthy are the basic elements of his play, "Escape." We see how much he is the prisoner of himself! How like Capt. Matt Denant in the play—he will always be caught by his own interpretations of personal morality. He emanates the atmosphere of "sanctuary." Turmoil seems to cease in the quiet drawing room at Grove Lodge and the pell-mell of existence drifts away. We sit near this man and wonder how he has retained his utter modesty—how he has remained unchanged. Unspooled in face of his universal popularity—the vogue of his plays and books in England, Germany, the United States.

There is so much as he is chatting—that we know will linger. So much that returns to us, when the hour itself has melted into the monochrome of the past.

We were talking about the passing of the patricians. That great cultured, upper class, which has long represented England in the world's social register. Mr. Galsworthy declared that the war had begun the annihilation—and that post-war economics are finishing the job. That it today places so little value on the small genteel currencies of existence. "That we have so little time to find the highest values of true patricianism." Something of all this returned to me when I saw "Escape." Capt. Denant—jaded, escaping, is recaptured, because of his innate patricianism. He is such a "sport"—he can never win the game by cheating. And so because he cannot let a person perjure himself for him—he goes back to finish his term in prison like the true patrician that he has always been.

Again and again, Mr. Galsworthy emphasized to me his inner standard in his attitude toward life. The modesty of his home—his lack of gaudy motorcars—the complete lack of all display. When I asked him how he came to know green-grocers and sweated workers as well as country gentlemen—he said it was because he prowled around

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"Hedda Gabler"

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"Hedda Gabler"

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Wed. Eve. "THE GOOD HOPE"

BALTIMORE

MARYLAND THEATRE—One Week

Mat. Wed. Sat. WINTHROP AMES Presents

VARLIS

THE HOME FORUM

A Corner of Victoria

"There Was a Child Went Forth"

And grass and white and red morning-glories, and white and red clover, and the song of the pheasant-bird. . . . And the apple-trees covered with blossoms and the fruit afterward, and wood-berries, and the commonest weed by the road. . . . Shadows, aureole and mist, the light falling on roofs and gables of white and brown. . . . The strata of color. . . . The horizon's edge, the flying sea-crow, the fragrance of salt-marsh and shore mud. . . . These became part of that child who went forth every day and who now goes, and will always go forth

ALL about me these days I meet friends who are joining a swarming host—some half a million, we are told—which will take ship and sail away to Europe for a summer holiday. A gay adventure it will be for most, a voyage of discovery—part of the New World's constant rediscovery of the Old.

Today I joined a far more numerous host, twenty times as strong, which needed not to wait for ships to sail and which journey forth on other excursions. We are gloriously independent of cabin reservations and sailing dates. For this first warm breath of spring established a new schedule and no reservations are engaged in advance. The main highways were a bit crowded at times, but there was room enough for all. In fact, we had the whole continent to ourselves. So we went forth. The spring trek had begun.

A highly civilized and even luxurious kind of migration, I admit, these streams of motor cars spreading over the land. Quite different from those earlier forays into the wilderness and the long patient windings of covered wagons across prairies, over which the wheels of the white man had never rolled before. Perhaps you find little of the pioneer surviving in us as we glide along behind smoothly humming motors. You may find us merely restless, seeking change, amusement, new scenes. New scenes, indeed, we seek. Old nature, ever new. It is not to ride about the labyrinth of city streets that we go forth. Our instinct sends us out to fields and woods. For beneath the surface of this civilized complexity is the racial child.

The grass and white and red morning-glories. . . . The horizon's edge. . . . These became part of that child who went forth and who now goes.

And the child is America. This deep and mostly unarticulate desire for the open road, the open spaces and the quiet spacious woods remains perhaps the most distinctive urge of our Americans. For they have become a part of us, as of no other people. No other race of modern times has in any way approached us in the experience of adaptation to vast unsettled spaces. None has been thrown by surroundings into such continued solitary companionship with the natural world.

It is not accident that America has produced so vast a number of memorable descriptions and interpretations of nature in literature. This is no slight achievement and, however obvious, it needs to be emphasized because we are so continually

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MALLACOOTA INLET is in the far eastern corner of Victoria, on the coast route between Melbourne and Sydney. It is a haven of beauty with its background of virgin forest and its placid waters divided by fingers of land which intrude in all directions from the entrance.

From Nowa Nowa, at the head of beautiful Lake Tyers, one travels through an enchanted land of stately, tall trees, sweet scented musk bushes

and waxlike clematis draping the tree ferns and festooning the undergrowth with garlands of trailing beauty. The flats at the mouth of the Snowy River are now rich with a maize harvest, but in winter they are a long-drawn note and a sudden explosive crack, to which its mate answers with a simple "cluck, cluck." Then from a deep, ferny gully comes the clear call of the bellbird, "like silver bells from a distant shrine," and the flute-like

notes of the magpie. In the clearing near a homestead a plucky little "Willie Wagtail" is seen hopping about on the back of a sheep, repeating over and over again, "Sweet pretty creature!" As the dusk falls, the birds of the forest cease calling, the chug-chug of the motorboat is silent, the black swans, pelicans and ducks settle down to rest and sweet peace enwraps the scene.



Mallacoota Inlet, Victoria, Australia.

Kabylian Villages

We were going to scale the spurs of the Kabylian Mountains and at nightfall reach Michelet, three thousand feet above the sea. We were told it was cold there.

On leaving Algiers, the route traversed Maison Carrée. We passed the buildings and fields of the Agricultural Institute and on through the Mitidja to the cultivated plains. There were vineyards as far as one could see. Eucalyptus made its appearance: the first hills of Kabylia came into view. The winding road, bordered with ash-trees, was charming. The higher we mounted, the more gigantic became the trunks of the trees. The slope grew steeper. The climbing road seemed suspended from the mountain-side. The winding road was bordered with fields of barley, clumps of apricot and cherry trees in flower and rose-bushes. Kabylia is the country of fruit trees. Immense slopes are carefully cultivated by the natives and covered with fig and olive trees.

We arrived at the first Kabylian village, a group of tumble-down houses round a small court and the ancestral well. It had a Japanese aspect. At the entrance of the village we were scrutinized by a band of children. . . .

Perched upon a spur of the mountain, close to each other, like mushrooms, the countless succession of Kabylian villages came abruptly into view as we turned a corner of the road. The steep paths leading down from the peaks were followed by strings of men and lads driving the cattle to pasture. . . . All these villages are as densely populated as Dutch ones. So the Kabyles, an industrious race, readily forsake their mountain home to look for work in all the ends of the world and after many years come back again laden with riches to their native land.

Michelet is a single street bordered by stumpy houses between which you catch views of a valley and a bounding sea of trees. A white mist came down, blurring the landscape. . . .

Next morning, when I awoke, I found my room flooded with sunlight. I threw open the window, and there before me, emerging from the morning mists, proud, mighty, immaculate, all pink and touched with gold by the morning sun, rose the mountain we had perceived when we first approached the mysterious land of Africa: the Djurjura. The whole village was bathed in radiance. The young green foliage of the trees barely in leaf afforded a grateful shade to the herds tended by lads with guttural voices. Some way off a song arose on the air: hard by, someone was shouting at a stubborn donkey trying to make him follow the path he should go. Women were talking and laughing on the thresholds of their houses, draped in their white or Etruscan red stuffs, kept in place by the Roman brooch of silver set with coral. This ancient ornament has been worn by the Berber women for countless generations. Those who have a son wear on their foreheads a badge in the same style, and all of them have heavy silver bracelets on their arms and legs. Their faces are unveiled: their features are sometimes beautiful. But what is really admirable is the classic grace with which they carry their jars of oil or water, the form of

which has not changed since the time of the Roman occupation. These people are more lively and intelligent than the pure-bred Arab race of the plain. Like the Berbers in the M'Zab, they are the salt of the African land. We shall find them all over North Africa wherever work is afoot, where fortunes are to be made.—MABELLE VERNON, in "Sands, Palms and Minarets."

Little Side-Streets

Why are some streets so different? The kittens all are long and thin; I think they have more flowers there. But broken things to grow them in.

Why do they like the houses so high. With such a little of the ground? And do you think they ever see The Moon before it's old and round?

Why won't I like to play there, too? With all the funny things to eat, And all the carts with little bells, And dancing-music in the street?

And if I can't, then why do they Stay out, the whole of evening? Why do they always seem to have Just Not-Enough of everything?

Why don't you come?—Why can't I go? It isn't fair!—What makes it so— If they don't like it? Don't you know? Why do you always never know?

—JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY, in "The Book of the Little Path."

The Seasons According to Shaw

My next door neighbor, George Bernard Shaw, has just passed under the bird-table formed of my kitchen window sill, railed in. The pigeons and sparrows from Embankment Gardens are eating their breakfast of buttered crumbs. Almost I have regretted the butter this morning. Two sparrows, fighting for one bit, though the table is bountifully spread, have dropped it on the shoulder of the Dean of the Adelphi. Small wonder if that ruddy face should show a frown, but no. He looks up smiling, waves his hand, and passes on to his club. . . .

He is wearing his dark gray suit, the sort of suit he always wears in winter. Though I had lost my almanac and calendar, by the color of Shaw's costume I would always know the season of the year.

When the fogs of winter have gone and the spring days come, behold his bright navy blue suit, toning with the blue sky, strolling jauntily through our street. When summer comes, white flannels take the place of blue, and later on, matching the Dean's beard, as well as the falling leaves, a reddish brown suit reminds me that autumn is here. Through all the changes that the seasons bring, his face is always full of cheer and the Irish blue eyes twinkle under the shaggy brows. Some have compared his enigmatic smile to that of Mona Lisa, and swear that none of earth will ever guess its meaning. To me, it seems a smile of expansive belief, contentment, the outer symbol of a clear conscience in a naturally shy and withdrawing man.—ELIZABETH BANKS, in "The Remaking of an American."

"Go to the ant . . . consider her ways"

All the cleanliness of the Japanese, the Dutch or Americans is as nothing to that among the ants.

Cleaning tools are necessary, and the ant has these in the highest perfection. On the front legs are comb and brush, with which it cleanses its feelers; the comb and brush in turn are cleaned by passing with the brush, the ant scrapes off the dirt by rubbing back or belly on some hard surface. After the dirt has been brushed off, the licking process follows—a real washing, cat-fashion. The ant is rather oily, so that the ant also anoints itself in this way. The ant assumes the most comical postures in making itself perfectly clean, for every speck must be removed from its body. If the dirt speck can not be reached with the brush, the ant scrapes off the dirt by rubbing back or belly on some hard surface. After the dirt has been brushed off, the licking process follows—a real washing, cat-fashion. The ant is rather oily, so that the ant also anoints itself in this way. 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IN THE SHIP LANES

WITH the addition of its two new motorships, the Santa Maria and the Santa Barbara, to its New York-Valparaiso fleet, two of the Grace Line's four steamships in this trade will be assigned elsewhere. The ships Santa Ana and Santa Teresa are to be placed in the New York-San Francisco routes of the Panama Mail Steamship Company, one of the Grace Line's subsidiaries. These two ships added to the Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia now operated in this route, will make a fleet of five combination passenger and cargo carriers, permitting sailings in each direction every two weeks and creating the largest fleet of passenger carrying vessels in the intercoastal trade.

The Santa Maria will enter the South American trade with her first sailing from New York April 26 and the Santa Barbara will be commissioned July 19. The ships are designed for tropical cruising and are 488 feet in length. They will develop 16½ knots speed.

America's New Captain
Capt. George Fried took out the steamship America of the United States Lines when she left New York last week after a long reconditioning which was, in effect, a complete rebuilding of the ship. Captain Fried made a reputation for himself and his crew on the President Roosevelt when the crew of the British liner Antiope was rescued at sea two years ago. The resignation of Capt. Herbert Hartley of the Leviathan and the commissioning of the America have created two vacancies in the United States Lines fleet, which have been filled by transferring and promoting several of the skippers and chief mates of the various ships of the line.

Motor Ship Launched
The motorship Seattle of the Hamburg-American Line, which, with three sister-ships, will be employed in the Hamburg-West Coast of the United States trade, was launched recently at Hamburg. The ship is of 7300 tons gross, 462 feet in length and will develop 14 knots speed. The Seattle will make her first voyage May 5, following the San Francisco, now en route to the United States on her maiden voyage, and will be followed by the Los Angeles and the Portland.

Port of Mobile
A \$10,000,000 port development project by the state of Alabama is centering in Mobile and the deepening of the channel and the improvement of the harbor has resulted in an ocean traffic of 3,194,000 tons in 1926, valued at \$122,000,000. Conspicuous in the tonnage statistics is the growing importation of bananas through Mobile, 60,000 tons having entered the port in 1926.

The terminal railway, Alabama State Docks and 20 miles of joint interchange tracks and yards have been completed. One slip is 1600 feet in length, 35 feet wide and has a depth of 35 feet. Two concrete piers have been completed and a third one commenced. In addition to cotton moving through Mobile for export, coal is an important commodity and modern facilities for handling it have been provided. The port is served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad as well as by the Mobile & Ohio, the Southern and the Gulf, Mobile & Northern railroads.

Eastern Steamship Lines
The steamships New York and Boston of the Eastern Steamship Lines are now making the regular New York-Boston run.

The Eastern Steamship Lines also announced the schedule for the new steamship Evangeline, which has been engaged in southern service the past winter. She will ply between New York and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, during the summer months, with departures from New York Mondays and Thursdays at 11 a. m., reaching Yarmouth at 2 p. m. the following day, from whence direct train connections on the pier will be available for a trip over the Dominion Atlantic Railway through the "Land of Evangeline" to Halifax.

Ship Schedules
Summer service on the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Line will be operated on April 19, with two sailings each way between New Bedford and Nantucket. Departures from the mainland are at a. m. and 5:30 p. m. and from Nantucket at 6:30 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.

Baltimore-Richmond service by the Chesapeake Steamship Company (York River Line) is operated daily

Liner Movements

FROM NEW YORK
Thursday, April 5
American Merchant, American Merchant, for London; German Lloyd, for Bremen; White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton, London.

Friday, April 6
Olympic (11 p. m.), White Star, for Cherbourg, Southampton, London.

Saturday, April 7
Cedric, White Star, for Cobl., Liverpool; Carthage, Cunard, for Mediterranean; Anania, Cunard, for Cobl., Liverpool; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, for Cobl., Cherbourg, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, South America, for East Coast South America.

Tuesday, April 10
Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Martha Washington, Cunard, for Naples, Trieste.

Wednesday, April 11
President Harding, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; De Grasse, French, for Havre.

FROM BOSTON
Wednesday, April 4
Derfing (p. m.), North German Lloyd, for London; German Lloyd, for Bremen; White Star, for Cobl., Liverpool; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, for Cobl., Cherbourg, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, South America, for East Coast South America.

Thursday, April 5
Cedric (2 p. m.), White Star, for Cobl., Liverpool; Carthage, Cunard, for Mediterranean; Anania, Cunard, for Cobl., Liverpool; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, for Cobl., Cherbourg, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, South America, for East Coast South America.

Friday, April 6
Mauretania, Cunard, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; De Grasse, French, for Havre.

Saturday, April 7
Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Southampton, for Karlsruhe; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Martha Washington, Cunard, for Naples, Trieste.

Monday, April 9
Cedric, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobl.; Anania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, from Hamburg, Cobl.

Tuesday, April 10
Homer, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; France, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Wednesday, April 11
Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Minnehaha, Atlantic Transport, from London; Bismarck, German Lloyd, from Bremen; Goeben, German Lloyd, from Hamburg.

Thursday, April 12
Cedric, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobl.; Anania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, from Hamburg, Cobl.

Friday, April 13
Mauretania, Cunard, from Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Saturday, April 14
Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Southampton, for Karlsruhe; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Martha Washington, Cunard, for Naples, Trieste.

Sunday, April 15
Cedric, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobl.; Anania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, from Hamburg, Cobl.

Monday, April 16
Homer, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; France, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Tuesday, April 17
Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Minnehaha, Atlantic Transport, from London; Bismarck, German Lloyd, from Bremen; Goeben, German Lloyd, from Hamburg.

Wednesday, April 18
Cedric, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobl.; Anania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, from Hamburg, Cobl.

Thursday, April 19
Mauretania, Cunard, from Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Friday, April 20
Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Southampton, for Karlsruhe; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Martha Washington, Cunard, for Naples, Trieste.

Saturday, April 21
Cedric, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobl.; Anania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, from Hamburg, Cobl.

Sunday, April 22
Homer, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; France, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Monday, April 23
Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Minnehaha, Atlantic Transport, from London; Bismarck, German Lloyd, from Bremen; Goeben, German Lloyd, from Hamburg.

Tuesday, April 24
Cedric, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobl.; Anania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, from Hamburg, Cobl.

Wednesday, April 25
Mauretania, Cunard, from Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Thursday, April 26
Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Southampton, for Karlsruhe; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Martha Washington, Cunard, for Naples, Trieste.

Friday, April 27
Cedric, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobl.; Anania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, from Hamburg, Cobl.

Saturday, April 28
Homer, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; France, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Sunday, April 29
Leviathan, United States, from Southampton, Cherbourg; American Trader, American Merchant, from London; Minnehaha, Atlantic Transport, from London; Bismarck, German Lloyd, from Bremen; Goeben, German Lloyd, from Hamburg.

Monday, April 30
Cedric, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobl.; Anania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, from Hamburg, Cobl.

Tuesday, May 1
Mauretania, Cunard, from Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton; De Grasse, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

Wednesday, May 2
Columbus, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Southampton, for Karlsruhe; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Bremen; Martha Washington, Cunard, for Naples, Trieste.

Thursday, May 3
Cedric, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobl.; Anania, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Plymouth, Harve, Cleveland, Hamburg-America, from Hamburg, Cobl.

Friday, May 4
Homer, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; France, French, from Havre, Plymouth.

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is to encourage that tendency that the Ministry of Public Instruction has arranged for the school children to open accounts at the post office. The savings department will give a little bank, without a key, to each child who wants it, and when it is full the owner may take it to the savings bank, where it will be opened; the money will be deposited in the child's name and he will receive a special bank book of his own. In inaugurating this new undertaking the Minister of Education appealed to all the teachers to encourage the pupils to begin saving.

WORK ON LABORATORY BEGINS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PASADENA, Calif.—Work has begun on the first unit of a biology laboratory for California Institute of Technology. The unit will cost \$205,000 in a project that will total \$1,600,000.

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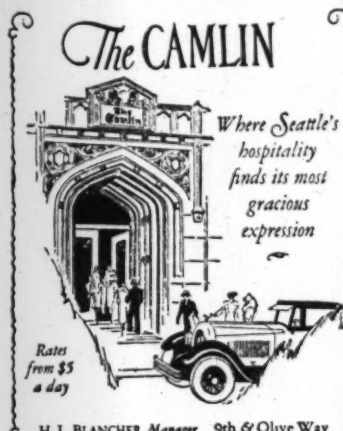
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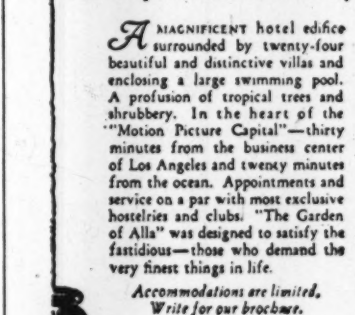
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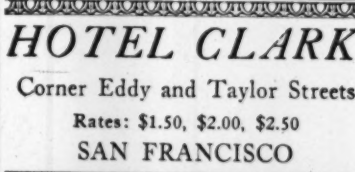
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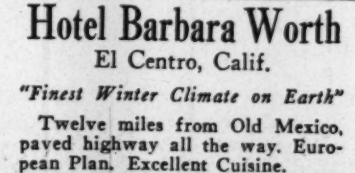
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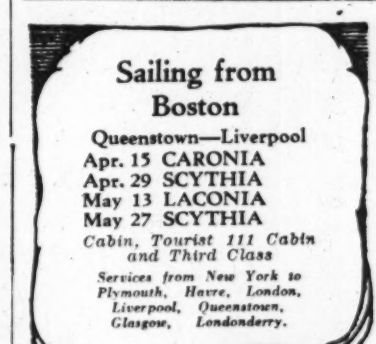
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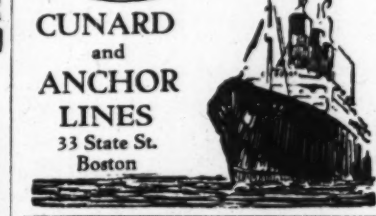
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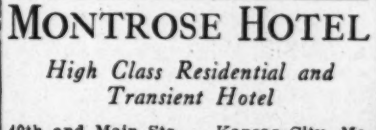
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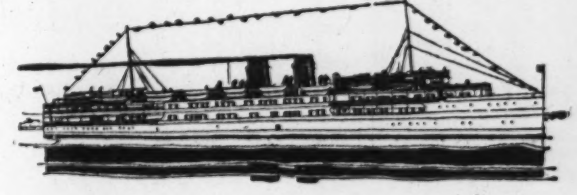


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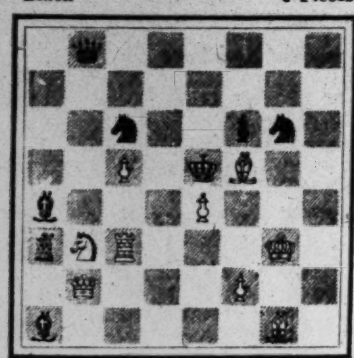
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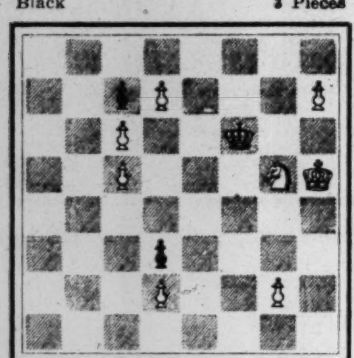
CHESSE

PROBLEM NO. 979
By W. Frelawerk
Black 1 Piece



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 980
By W. Pauly (after K. A. L. Kubbel)
Black 3 Pieces



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 977. 1. R-B BxQ
2. P-Kch BxR
3. P-Kch QxP
Prob. Com. H. W. Bettmann

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The following example illustrates the direct unpinning of a battery white knight, the theme being emphasized by two cross-checks.

By A. Ellerman



White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Jose R. Capablanca's letter to Mr. Rueb, secretary of the Federation Internationale d'Echecs (a copy of which was sent to Dr. Alexander A. Alekhin), in which the former champion proposes that future championship matches be limited to 16 games, has not met with approval by Dr. Alekhin.

The champion, in a letter to Mr. Capablanca, is quoted as follows: "If you wish to play a return match with me, you will have to submit to the rules that you fixed yourself, and according to which the first match was played. I won six games from you in fair play and I shall only recognize the superiority of one (be it you or another) who will also win six games from me."

Just what prompted Mr. Capablanca to propose the limiting of a future match to 16 games is difficult of understanding; but it seems as unlikely to be taken seriously, at the present time, as his other recent proposition, that the game be changed in form.

The fairness of Mr. Alekhin's reply speaks for itself; but had Mr. Capablanca proposed limiting the openings, instead of the games, it is quite probable it would have met with universal approval.

A tournament is planned for Kilsingen, Bavaria, Aug. 12-23.

The list of those invited includes the names of Frank J. Marshall, the United States champion; Jose R. Capablanca, Akiba Rubinstein, Richard Reti, Rudolph Spielmann, Dr. S. Taktakower, Dr. M. Euwe, E. D. Bogoljubow, A. Nimzowitsch, Dr. M. Vidmar and Dr. S. Tartakower. The reserve list are J. Mieses and H. Wagner.

From the Hastings, Eng., tourney: RUY LOPEZ

Steiner Helling Steiner Helling
White Black White Black
1. P-K4 1. R-K4 1. R-K4 1. R-K4
2. Kt-KB3 2. Kt-KB3 2. Kt-KB3 2. Kt-KB3
3. B-K5 3. P-Q3 3. B-K5 3. P-Q3
4. B-R4 4. Kt-B3 4. B-R4 4. Kt-B3
5. Castles 5. P-Q3 5. Castles 5. P-Q3
6. B-K5 6. P-Q3 6. B-K5 6. P-Q3
7. B-K5 7. P-Q3 7. B-K5 7. P-Q3
8. P-P3 8. P-Q4 8. P-P3 8. P-Q4
9. P-P3 9. P-Q4 9. P-P3 9. P-Q4
10. Kt-K5 10. Kt-K5 10. Kt-K5 10. Kt-K5

(a) This pawn sacrifice was first tried by Marshall against Capablanca, in 1912. It gives Black a fearsome but unsound attack.

(b) As played by Capablanca, he was well known to himself, with my carefully cultivated amateur, to be recommended by the chess world.

(c) P-K5 is played by Kt-K5. (d) Unplayable; of course, if Black replies, B-K5, once, it comes off. The correct move here is R-K2.

RUY LOPEZ

Sergeant Steiner Sergeant Steiner
White Black White Black
1. P-K4 1. P-K4 1. P-K4 1. P-K4
2. Kt-KB3 2. Kt-KB3 2. Kt-KB3 2. Kt-KB3
3. B-K5 3. P-Q3 3. B-K5 3. P-Q3
4. B-R4 4. Kt-B3 4. B-R4 4. Kt-B3
5. Castles 5. P-Q3 5. Castles 5. P-Q3
6. B-K5 6. P-Q3 6. B-K5 6. P-Q3
7. B-K5 7. P-Q3 7. B-K5 7. P-Q3
8. P-P3 8. P-Q4 8. P-P3 8. P-Q4
9. P-P3 9. P-Q4 9. P-P3 9. P-Q4
10. Kt-K5 10. Kt-K5 10. Kt-K5 10. Kt-K5

(a) Here possibly 9. P-Q3 was better, as it prevented 10. P-K5, an important matter for the defense, on account of the subsequent attack on the king's pawn. Of course White could not play 11. P-K5, but 11. Q-Q3 had its place in his plan of attack.

(b) The alternative was 12. . . P-K5, then 13. BxP, winning place change, with P-K5 to drive the knight away afterward. Perhaps Black might have survived the loss of the king's pawn, though it was a choice between two bad moves.

(c) The threat was 14. Kt-Q5, guarding the only flight square for the king after the check on K4, and Black must not play 15. Kt-K5, but 15. P-K4 drove the knight away in another move, so Black had to be played sooner or later. The greater difficulty was that the exchange allowed White to play 17. P-K5, which was won easily for White, and this was the best consequence of it set the queen free, leaving 18. Kt-K5 and Q-K5.

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to follow. On P-25 threatened to win the 20. . . P-Q3 was essential. After the exchange on White's twenty-third move, 14. QxP was equally good. 15. . . K-B3; 25. QxPch, K-K2; 26. QxPch, K-K2; 27. B-K5, P-B4; 28. QxPch, P-B4; 29. QxPch, P-B4; 30. QxPch, P-B4; 31. QxPch, P-B4; 32. QxPch, P-B4; 33. QxPch, P-B4; 34. QxPch, P-B4; 35. QxPch, P-B4; 36. QxPch, P-B4; 37. QxPch, P-B4; 38. QxPch, P-B4; 39. QxPch, P-B4; 40. QxPch, P-B4; 41. QxPch, P-B4; 42. QxPch, P-B4; 43. QxPch, P-B4; 44. QxPch, P-B4; 45. QxPch, P-B4; 46. QxPch, P-B4; 47. QxPch, P-B4; 48. QxPch, P-B4; 49. QxPch, P-B4; 50. QxPch, P-B4; 51. QxPch, P-B4; 52. QxPch, P-B4; 53. QxPch, P-B4; 54. QxPch, P-B4; 55. QxPch, P-B4; 56. QxPch, P-B4; 57. QxPch, P-B4; 58. QxPch, P-B4; 59. QxPch, P-B4; 60. QxPch, P-B4; 61. QxPch, P-B4; 62. QxPch, P-B4; 63. QxPch, P-B4; 64. QxPch, P-B4; 65. QxPch, P-B4; 66. QxPch, P-B4; 67. QxPch, P-B4; 68. QxPch, P-B4; 69. QxPch, P-B4; 70. QxPch, P-B4; 71. QxPch, P-B4; 72. QxPch, P-B4; 73. QxPch, P-B4; 74. 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LIGHTING FIXTURES
FOR HOME, CHURCH,
PUBLIC BUILDING
While for free
Catalogue
in DONALD-ARMSTRONG
LIGHTING FIXTURES
TORONTO-CANADA

Cantilever Shoe
for Men,
Women and
Children
THE CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
MR. J. K. ROSE, Manager
73½ Queen St. E. Phone Elgin 4651

BOOKS

Fiction—Arts—Travel
Bibles—Concordances
CAMBRIDGE BOOK SHOP
4 to 12 College Street, Toronto
Telephone Randolph 3759

Walk-Over

SHOES OF QUALITY FOR OVER
HALF A CENTURY
CANADIAN STORES
290 Yonge St. Toronto
517 St. Catherine St. W. Montreal

Dependable Service
USE **Caulfield's**
BETTER MILK
From Selected Dairies
TORONTO, CANADA
Phone Jot. 0652 for Service

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BEACH DAIRY

19 Herbert Ave. Howard 4260

Building Contractors

Alterations and Repairs

THOS. PAINTER & SON
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MISS D. WAINWRIGHT
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

All kinds of typewriting and mail ad-
vertising work accurately and neatly
taken care of.

1710 Royal Bank Bldg. Tel. Elgin 9965

G. S. BEER

Manufacturing Furrier

Advance Showing of Furs for Spring
REMODELING & REPAIRING

Kenwood 7578 1161 St. Clair Ave. W.

All kinds of Printing, and yet only one
kind—Good Printing

McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society
89 Church Street Phone Elgin 7908

The Press Barber Shop
A. E. CREED, Prop.

Haircutting a Specialty

MAIL BUILDING, KING & BAY STS.
TORONTO, ONT.

Phone Elgin 6396

JOHN CATTO CO., Ltd.
DRY GOODS IMPORTERS

Examine Our "Viyella" Line of
Unshrinkable Flannel

219-221 YONGE ST. (Cor. Shuter)

R. PRINCE Established 1889

WHIRLWIND
CARPET CLEANERS Ltd.

Souring—Our Electric process thor-
oughly cleans and sterilizes, restoring
original colors.

779 BLOOR ST. W. Tel. Lombard 2135

J. A. CRAIG

ELECTRICIAN

INSTALLATIONS & REPAIRS

OFFICE—HOME—FACTORY
Hill 8232 5 Follis Ave.

CLARENCE A. KEYS

All kinds of Roofing and Tinsmithing,
Eavestroughing and Furnace Work, etc.

645 Yonge Street

Phones King, 2989, Jun. 1319

VAN DER VOORT, GALLIVAN,
VAN DER VOORT & O'REILLY

Barriers Solicitors Notaries

1002 ATLAS BUILDING
TORONTO, CANADA

Bloor Pork Stores
and Delicatessen

E. C. DANIELS, Proprietor

2323 BLOOR WEST Lyn. 1267

374 BLOOR WEST Trin. 3585

LIVINGSTONE BROS.

Choice Groceries and Provisions

Fruits and Vegetables in Season

2312 Queen Street E. Howard 5932

High Park Flower Shoppe
(Formerly Called Artistic) M. BOULTON

Fresh Cut Flowers DAILY delivered
anywhere. We specialize in
design work.

1848 Bloor St. W. Phone Junction 3477

A. A. BEARD

Dealer in

Meats, Vegetables, etc.

2256 Queen St. E. Howard 1555

FERNBANK DAIRY

Pasteurized Milk and Cream

GEO. HENDERSON

For prompt service Phone Lombard 6653

W. H. PARKER

JEWELER

Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry

6 Bloor Street W. Kingsdale 4246

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Ontario
TORONTO

\$1.35
to Clean and Press a Suit
or a Dress
"Carry and Save" Plan
13 Shops

CANADA FRENCH
CLEANERIES

Limited

61 Pendrith Avenue, Toronto

Call Lombard 2115

F. J. SAVAGE, Manager

BONELESS
MOL MAY CORSETS

No Steels—No Boning—No Clasps
No Rubber—Washable

Adequately Corsets any figure in comfort
from size 32 to 48-inch bust.

Daily demonstrations without obligation

The WOOLNOUGH SHOP

Corner of Gerrard

384 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

SOUTHAM PRESS

Limited

19 Duncan Street, Toronto

Through our Merchandising Service
we aim to give valuable sales assist-
ance to distributors in the Canadian
field, and to make every expenditure
on advertising literature productive
of results.

THE RIPPON ART

Original Oil and Water Colors

PICTURE FRAMING

Pottery, China, Glass, etc., and
Cards for All Occasions.

490 Bloor St. W. Phone Trinity 1908

WINGHAM

Mr. Plumber and Contractor

Buy Them by Name and Be Sure
of Quality

"GUNN—SEATS"

GUNN-SON-OLA CO., Ltd.

WINGHAM, ONT.

Quebec

Limited

At 1070 Bleury Street, Montreal

Offers its many facilities for the pro-
duction of good printing and
lithography.

Established 1866

JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Department Store

2100 Bloor St. W. Tel. Lombard 2135

THE ELIAS ROGERS CO., Limited
ALFRED ROGERS, President
CANADA CEMENT BUILDING
LAN 4252

CASE
LIMITED

CLOTHIERS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS

507 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST

221 ST. JAMES STREET

SURPASS SHOES

—for those
who are particular in their
choice of footwear

TORONTO, 106 Yonge Street

MONTREAL, 505 St. Catherine St. W.

QUEBEC, 10 St. John Street

Cantilever Shoe

Men, Women and Children

CASTLE BUILDING

1414 Stanley Street, Montreal, Canada

FLOWERS

Fresh supply of cut flowers daily. Care-
ful attention to each order. Prompt
delivery.

MISS CAIRNS

316 St. Catherine St. West
(Opposite Christ Church Cathedral)

Phone Lancaster 7423

Wm. Callaghan

Furniture, Draperies, Decorations

Warehouses: 1244 Stanley St.

Tel. UPTOWN 9220

HOWARD J. WARR

Gentlemen's and Ladies'

TAILOR

4534 Wellington Street York 5732

BOOTS AND SHOES

STYLE—COMFORT—SERVICE

T. & A. ACRES

3956 Wellington Street, Verdun, Que.

Phone YORK 3546

Local Classified Advertising

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/- a
line. Minimum space three lines. In order to obtain lowest rates, advertisers
measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank
and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a
Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

HOVE, BRIGHTON
Moreland Hotel, 6 & 7 Lansdowne Place—
good class private hotel overlooking Brunswi-
lawn; gas fire bedrooms, English food; ex-
cellent chef; terms from 8 p.m.; Saturday
dinner to Monday breakfast 2/- or 10/- per
day. Hove 2847.

VENTNOR, Isle of Wight—Wellington
House; private residential hotel; ideal pos-
ition, facing south; terrace garden to esplanade
& beach; home comforts; gas fire in bed-
rooms; tennis, croquet, 125 EASTWOOD.
Tel. Ventnor 65.

SOUTHPORT

"DUNFOWAN" boarding establishment, ex-
cellent food, personal supervision. White
terms 2/- to 3/- guineas. 64 Park Road. Tele-
phone 2737.

SURREY, Leigh Place Hotel, Cobham 20—
lovely surroundings; own grounds 12 acres;
spacious reception, gas fire bedrooms, bil-
lard, tennis, croquet, bath, etc.; Saturday
dinner; fresh country air; excellent cuisine;
garage.

BOURNEMOUTH, Tower House, West Cliff
Gardens—Furnished, 2 bedrooms, bath, south
aspect; sea views; bedroom gas fire; bil-
lard; tennis; croquet, 125 EASTWOOD.
Tel. Ventnor 65.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA
SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
East Parade, Separate Tables, Telephone 1006.
From 25 p.m. to 4 p.m.

GREENFORD, Middle—Temporary residence
for those requiring experienced and skilled
attention. Write MRS. B. G. ROBINSON,
Cotton House, or telephone Southall 1559.

OXFORD

Cranston, 3 Ortel St.
Board Residence of Red. Breakfast.
Students, Tourists, Motorists, Summer
Vacation July 1-Oct. 1, Central.

BOURNEMOUTH, Board residence, select
location, near sea and good cooking. White
terms from 2 guineas, March to June.
SASHILL, CANTON, Tel. 2130.

EASTBOURNE—Elliott's private hotel,
Wilmington Square (west), overlooking sea
and golf course; gas fire in bedrooms; ex-
cellent cuisine. Phone 1455. Prop. R.
H. SMITH.

SEAFOOD—Fishes, shellfish, birds, game
blooming; board residence 25 p.m. PUN-
MEL, The Poplars.

HOVE, Brighton—Private hotel, 15
Melville Street, 2 minutes Prince's Road,
Station. J. H. PARKHOUSE, Tel. 2130.

BOURNEMOUTH, CAVENTISH HOUSE
Boarding establishment, 8 Churchill Road.
Gas fire in bedroom; personal supervision;
terms from 8 p.m. to 4 p.m.

COLWYN BAY, La Nolla, Riviera's Avenue
—Guest house; home comforts; ideal position
facing sea. MISS WHITEHOUSE.

BRIGHTON—Guest house, home comforts;
near sea and house. MRS. E. M. BOUTHERN,
56 Sackville Gardens, Hove. Phone Hove 3212.

EDINBURGH—Furnished private hotel, 6
Cotton Crescent, close to city and station;
moderate. MRS. FORBES, Phone 2750.

SHEFFIELD—Quiet residence for those
needing care and attention. MRS. L. M.
HARRISON, 282 Baresby Rd. Phone 2130.

GLASGOW—Board residence; moderate
terms; personal supervision. HAWORTH, 6
Melville St., near R. George's Church, W.C. 2.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Comfortable board resi-
dence offered in pleasant house. MRS. SMALL,
60 Wickham Avenue.

ST. CROSBY, Liverpool, 16 Park Road.
Excellent board; select cuisine; garden. Telephone
Crosby 340.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LEIGH-ON-SEA—"Sunny View" Club
Parade (facing sea) for rest, study and recre-
ation; excellent cuisine; beautiful garden;
furnished rooms (if required); beautiful
grounds; terms from 8 p.m. to 4 p.m.
L. M. S. J. hour. MISS CALVERT, Phone
Leigh-on-Sea 281.

BRIGHTON—Comfortable board resi-
dence; central; select cuisine; garden; ex-
cellent cuisine. Proprietress, "SHANKLIN
HOUSE," 14 Oriental Place.

FRESHWATER BAY, Isle of Wight—Guests
received; home comforts; close to sea; ex-
cellent cuisine; terms moderate. MRS. DEERK,
Walscliffe.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—Paying guests received
in comfortable house near sea. MRS. OAST-
LEIGH, 34 Sea Road.

APARTMENTS

BOURNEMOUTH
SOUTH MOON'S FERRY ROAD
Superior furnished apartments (board op-
tion). Very central. 2 minutes to Park
Square. Winter Garden. Gas fire in
bedrooms. Electric light. Tel. 840. Own
garage.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Comfortable,
homey apartments; moderate. MRS. COOK,
Selly Villa, 22 Locking Rd.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GREENFORD—Home comforts; lady desires
to take children whose parents seek temporary
home for their small people; modern, well-
equipped house in lovely surroundings; large
garden and tennis court; good school (daily);
very pleasant neighborhood; advertising
and other particulars apply W. E. 65 Talbot Rd.,
Barnham, Surrey.

BOURNEMOUTH—Care temporary or other-
wise of 2 or 3 children; Christian Scientists
preferred; happy home life; schools within
easy distance. Mrs. STALEY, Broomfield, Red-
hill Heights.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA—Two ladies
receiving children in home, with or
without nurse. LLOYD PEARSON, Red-
field House, The Greens.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER, experienced salesman & travel-
ler, several years buyer and manager retail
business, seeks progressive and stable
position; highest references. Box K-1724, The
Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

COMPANION HELF, fully domesticated,
highest references, desires post of a house-
keeper to business gentleman. Box K-1721,
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

FLORIST'S MANAGER seeks good pro-
gressive position; energetic; willing to extend
his development; references and other
particulars apply W. E. 65 Talbot Rd.,
Barnham, Surrey.

LADY BUYER, thorough knowledge of boot
trade, seeks post; London and provincial ex-
perience. Box K-1720, The Christian Science
Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MANAGER private hotel or service
clubs; capable, economical, good caterer; boots
within easy distance. Mrs. STALEY, Broomfield, Red-
hill Heights.

POST VACANT

NEAR CANTERBURY—Wanted, married
couple, cook & parlourmaid, or 2 friends cook
& housemaid; country house; good school;
near Canterbury; 4 in family; 3 on staff; good
water; comfortable. Apply Mrs. GRANT,
Quintessence, Wickham, Surrey.

NEAR CROYDON—Wanted, experienced
head housemaid; good references; mild
climate; second housemaid & 2nd cook; also
experienced parlourmaid able to wait-cater.
Apply COOMBE FARM, near Croydon, Surrey.

TEACHERS

MRS. BRYAN GIPPS
L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M.
Cert. Piano Teacher, Solo Pianist, a Conservatoire
Registered Teacher, Solo Pianist, Pupil of
Thomas Matthay, prepares pupils for the pro-
fession at 14 Park Road, Bexhill-on-Sea.
(Phone 2130), and at 104 St. John St., 1317
Wigmore St., London, W. 1, on Wednesdays.

MISS ANNE PENNINGTON, L.R.A.M., can
teach few pianists, pupils, violin, piano and
folkstone weekly; also accepts engage-
ments, pianist and accompanist. 149 Geyroed
Rd., Anerley, London, S. 20.

MISS ELSIE READ (Mrs. Shakespeare)
Teaches Singing at 124 George St., Croydon.
Also London by appointment. Voice Pro-
duction and Dictation a specialty.

MISS ADRIAN GREENE
(Mrs. J. B. Humphreys) VIOLINIST
Pupil of late Dr. Joachim, Royal College of
Music, London. Teaches pupils. College
visited. 355 Pinner Road, Harrow, Middx.

OLD CANTERBURY—6 years' experience
preparatory school, desires similar post.
"Chester," "Chester," "Chester," Pinner,
Middlesex.

INFORMATION WANTED
Information desired as to the where-
abouts of Frank and Daisy Allen and Mrs.
William Bell, formerly Miss Emily Allen.
G-308, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TENNIS LESSONS

LAWN TENNIS and golf lessons given
by experienced professionals; hard courts
for hire. C.A.B. tennis and golf school,
Albion Road, Swan Cottage, London, W. 6.
W. & Primrose Hill 4150.

HOUSES TO LET

BERKSHIRE—Facing south & close to
Quarry Woods, Marlborough; to let from April
onwards. Four bedrooms, two bathrooms;
in four line also an advertisement;
measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions. An application blank
and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a
Rooms to Let or Post Wanted heading.

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BERKSHIRE—Facing south & close to
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onwards. Four bedrooms, two bathrooms;
in four line also

England

BROMLEY-KENT

K.J. Motors
Agents for all leading makes of cars.
Latest models stocked.
SPARE PARTS
30 & 145 Widmore Road, Bromley
Phone Ravensbourne 1127

PIANOS

ROBERT MORLEY & CO.
5 Aberdeen Buildings, High Street
Bromley

Head Depot—108 High Street, Lewisham
Factory—Hobbs Road, Catford
TUNING & REPAIRS

GEORGE PYRKE & SONS

Home Furnishers
Removal & Storage Contractors
147-148 High Street, Bromley, Kent
Telephone: Ravensbourne 2601-2602

For Reliable Watches, Clocks
and Jewellery
E. W. Payne (Bromley) Ltd.
Gold and Silver Smiths
112 and 113 High Street, Bromley
Phone 502 Ravensbourne

WALTHAM, POLARIS AND GRUEN
WATCHES

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON

Furnishing Specialists
BROMLEY, KENT.
Telephone: Ravensbourne 0216

RUSSELL & BROMLEY Ltd.

Exclusive Shoes
for All Occasions
7 RAVERSHAM PARADE
HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

FOR DIAMOND & GEM JEWELLERY

P. H. EDE & CO.
Distinctive Jewellers
WE SPECIALISE IN REPAIRS
21 High St., Bromley. Phone Ravensbourne 2708
Also at 4 Central Arcade, Catford, S. E. 6
Phone Lee Green 3128

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS

Footwear for the Whole Family
4 and 5 Market Square
Telephone Ravensbourne 1622

R. WHEADON

Meat Purveyor
3 The Parade, Widmore Rd., Bromley

CAMBERLEY

ANTIQUE & MODERN FURNITURE
REMOVAL CONTRACTORS
FURNITURE & BAGGAGE STORED
DOORS OF ANY KIND REPAIRED
REPAIRERS' TELEGRAMS:
46 LONDON ROAD, CAMBERLEY
SURREY

Fascinating Frocks

Underwear, Stockings, etc.
AUGUSTA
48 High Street
Camberley

Electrical Engineer

Wireless & Shades
Telephone Camberley 6
E. V. LOMAS-SMITH
19 High Street, Camberley

HICKMOTT & CO.

Printers and Stationers
Die Stamping on the Premises.
Any book to order in 2 days.
V. London Road
Telephone 41

MINNIE CLARE

THE HAT SHOP
The Arcade, Camberley
CONDOR, HENRY HEATH, SEVERN,
PEACOCK & OTHER HATS STOCKED
MODELS COPIED. MATRONS SUITED
JUMPERS, ETC.

Ladies' Tailoring

T. R. WOODWARD
35 High St., Camberley
OWN MATERIALS CAREFULLY
TAILORED
SPECIAL TAILORS FOR MEN'S WEAR

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

Antiques
Licensed Valuers
Cabinet Making & Upholstery
Specialists in Curtains and Loose Covers
High Street, Camberley
Phone 303 Camberley

THE CROCKERY

A. J. WESTBROOK
Ladies' Groceries, Grocers, etc.
China, Glass and Fireproof Ware
of All Descriptions
Telephone 700 Camberley

FRANK C. BATH

Furnishing and General Ironmonger
Builders' Merchant
80 and 82 Park St., Camberley, Surrey

CAMBRIDGE

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS
Footwear for the Whole Family
23 Market Street, 60 Mill Road
20 Petty Curry, 44 Chatterton Road
5 Mill Road, 7 Market Hill

CANTERBURY

DYERS & CLEANERS
E. BEASLEY & SON
22-24 Stour Street
Telephone 233

CHELTENHAM

GOODMAN & CO.
THE BACON SHOP
Finest Wiltshire Bacon & all
High-Class Provisions
Tel. 2380 415 HIGH STREET

R. T. ADAMS
Specialist in Ladies' and Girls' Outfitting
Ask for particulars of our profit-sharing
scheme. Join it and tell your FRIENDS.
Call or phone 2380 10-16 High Street

England

CHELTENHAM

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS
Limited
Footwear for the Whole Family
397 High Street

HIGH CLASS GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS

W. VALE & CO.
98/4 Winchcombe Street 'Phone 723
Agent for Dizon Soap

CHESTER

J. COLLINSON & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603

For Ladies' & Gentlemen's Exclusive Footwear

CLAYGATE-SURREY

EGGS
Delicious Fresh Eggs
Day Old Chicks, also
Eggs for Hatching
Prices Reasonable
MAJ. L. W. BIRD
Princes Meadows,
Claygate
Phone Leatherhead 66

COLCHESTER

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS
Limited
Footwear for the Whole Family
52/53 High Street

CROYDON

WOLSELEY
16-45 6-Cylinder 2-Litre Saloon
Authorized Agents
and Dealers in Cars of Repute

MOORE'S

PISTON MOTOR WORKS LTD.
22 SOUTH ROAD, CROYDON
Works: 22 SOUTH ROAD, CROYDON

The COULSTON and CHIPSTEAD LAUNDRY

19 Chipstead Valley Rd., Coulsdon,
Surrey
High Class Family Launderers
Shirt and Collar Dressers
HAND WORK A SPECIALITY
Collection and Delivery
Quality with Service

J. A. DALDORPH

48 Church Street, Croydon, and at
Station Approach, Thornton Heath
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER
JEWELLER and GOLDSMITH
Repairs a Specialty
Tel. Croydon 1135, Thornton Heath 2248

MADAME BLANCHE

40 London Road, West Croydon
Phone Croydon 2254
(From Oxford Street, W. 1)

COSTUMES-GOWNS MILLINERY

PRINTER STATIONER

BOOKBINDER
W. D. HAYWARD
46 George St., Croydon Tel. 1459

THE BROWN MOTH TEA ROOMS

36 George St., Croydon
COSY, DAINTY & WARM
Open till 9 p. m.
HOME MADE CAKES FOR SALE
FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS

Portrait Photography

Of Yourself
Your Children, Your Pets
HOWARD M. KING
85 George St. Phone Croydon 0556
'Phone Addiscombe 1283

F. W. BANNISTER

235 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon
GRAMOPHONES, RECORDS, MUSIC
Agent for MORLEY Pianos

DERBY

Barlow & Taylor & Co.
LTD.
High Class Drapers and
Complete Outfitters
Unequalled for Household Linens
Wedding Orders a Specialty
Gentlemen's, Youth's and Boys'
Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY

FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS

Limited
Footwear for the Whole Family
10 and 12 St. Peter's Street

Now is the time to plant

KAYE'S RELIABLE SEEDS
19 Market Place, Derby

TAYLOR & BRIGGS

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Country House Plant, Church Lighting,
Automobile Electrical Repairs
LUMAS, C.A.V. and Rotax Battery Service
B.T.H. and Marcell Magneto Service
Auto-Lite and De Jon Parts
26 and 28 Strand, DERBY Tel. 701

Confectioners and Bread Bakers

Championship and Gold Medal Winners
W. H. WILLIAMSON & SONS
Franchisees St. Wardwick, East St.
and St. Thomas Road
Telephone 1289 Derby
Cafe at Wardwick & East St. Branches

STANDING Ltd.

Family Grocers
Tel. Nos. 1041, 1042 HARROGATE
CAFÉ STATION SQUARE
Branch Stores, 20 West Park, Tel. No. 30

Hind's

Pianos
Gramophones
Player-Pianos
Everything Musical Supplied
Tel. 3879 16 & 18 Waterhouse St.

England

DERBY

ISAAC MASON & SON
(Continued)
Paint, Oil, Varnish, Distemper
Brushes, Wall Papers, etc.
31 Sadler Gate, Derby Tel. 1055
Branch 690 A, Osmaston Road

DEWSBURY

MARGARET HEPPLE
LADIES' HOSE
Silk, Mercerized Lisle, etc.
DENTS GLOVES
53 Westgate

HALIFAX

Style Poise Grace
Norvic
Fine Shoes
Sole Agents
N. STOCKWELL, Ltd.
3 CROWN STREET Tel. 2882

LOTUS, DELTA

K. QUEEN,
SHOES
SEED BROS.
8 Crown St., Halifax

Hind's

Pianos
Gramophones
Player-Pianos
Everything Musical Supplied
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BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 3, 1928

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EDITORIALS

Not Disarmament, but Peace

SOVIET Russia's disarmament proposals, whatever their other deficiencies, have not lacked plausibility. The world, for the first time in history, is treated to the spectacle of a first class power seriously proposing to junk its fleet, demobilize its army and dismantle its munition works. Such a spectacle, other things being equal, would be decidedly reassuring. Unfortunately, the "other things" can hardly be regarded as equal.

Russia of the Soviets is militarily inclined. That is a first fact that needs consideration. In no other nation of Europe has the pre-war philosophy of violence been so successfully re-established. And, contrary to the armed peace of pre-war Europe, the belief in force as the ultimate and inescapable panacea is not a conception of a reigning aristocracy in Russia, but the carefully fostered conviction of an increasing number of the common people.

And the Soviets, unless they forget their orthodoxy, can preach no other doctrine. Whatever the ultimate ideal they have in thought, the method that they propose for its realization is unchanging. Class hatred and revolution are the two forces with which the Communists would fashion a new world. In the end, whatever temporary concessions are made, their commitment to such a program is as definite as their philosophy of hate and violence is clear.

The allied statesmen who heard Litvinoff make his proposals were well aware, therefore, that more was involved than was disclosed in the text of the plan. The fact of their awareness, moreover, was not an indication that they were conservative imperialists. If a Labor rather than a Conservative Ministry had been the recipient of this scheme on behalf of Great Britain, the reception, with little question, would have been the same. In fact, British Labor has dissociated itself from the Soviets during the last two years, largely because the Russian adherence to force is in fundamental variance with the Labor Party's opposition to that method. Not reaction, therefore, but realism, determined the attitude of Europe toward these disarmament proposals.

Behind Litvinoff's proposals the philosophy of force was still apparent. Russia, more than any power in history, perhaps, has developed the technique of nonmilitary violence. In China, in 1927, there were no Russian gunboats and no Russian marines. But in terms of force Russia was more potent than all the allied agencies of war. Russian organized labor unions, with the weapons of mob violence and incendiarism, constituted a threat more actual, both to China and the West, than that of many regiments and squadrons.

If the powers were to abandon their military war-making agency, Russia immediately would have a free hand to embark on an adventure of force that in the end would be no less disastrous because its weapons were not those of organized armies and navies. The powers rejected the Russian plan because the end for which they are working is not military disarmament in itself, but peace.

The progress toward peace is slow enough. But the task is of such magnitude that observers can well afford to be patient rather than cynical. Two facts seem more apparent with every new step. The people of the world will not rest content until this problem finds solution; and the statesmen of the world—a reassuring majority of them, at any rate—are as determined as the people they represent to bring that solution to pass.

Manchuria's Forest Destruction

MANCHURIA, land of promise, one of the richest of the still largely undeveloped regions of the world, is permitting a wanton waste of wealth by the widespread cutting of forests to obtain firewood. Most of the homes in Harbin burn wood for fuel, and the trains on the Chinese Eastern Railway use it instead of coal. In the early days, when coal was difficult to obtain, this might have been permissible, but such a condition no longer exists, and if the Manchurian Government be wise it will draw up and enforce regulations concerning deforestation and, at the same time, inaugurate a comprehensive system of afforestation.

Virtually all of the hills and mountains along the railways of Manchuria have been denuded of their trees, and even the young growth is allowed to be burned off in order to facilitate the gathering of hazel nuts. Naturally the rich alluvial soil is being washed into the rivers, impoverishing the land and silting up the streams. Branch railways are now being run into the hinterland to obtain additional firewood.

North China, which has scarcely a remaining forest, lies close at hand as an example of what will happen in Manchuria unless a new policy be enforced. Disastrous floods are expected in North China because of the deforestation of past years, and the price of wood and paper is out of all proportion to the prices of other commodities. Korea, too, has been swept bare of trees in the past, but one of the most meritorious acts of the Japanese administration of that peninsula is the afforestation policy which is now well under way.

It is the poorest sort of economy to destroy forests for the sake of a temporary profit. The

later loss is too great. There is bound to be an increasing demand in Manchuria for timber for purposes other than firewood. Railway building is going on there at a rapid pace, demanding great quantities of timber for ties and other uses. The flood of emigrants pouring from Chihli and Shantung into North Manchuria every year requires the erection of thousands of new homes. An efficient forest policy is needed at once, together with its rigid enforcement.

Youth Under the Fascist Banner

BY MANIFESTO proposed by the Premier and approved in the Cabinet Council, Italy has forbidden the existence of all non-Fascist institutions having as their object "the physical, moral or spiritual education of youth," thus delegating solely to organizations controlled by the national Balilla all responsibility for such training and teaching. The step taken was forecast a short time before by Mussolini when he hinted that legislation protecting non-Fascist institutions might feel "the necessity of reform according to the integral intransigent rules of Fascism." The action is construed as an answer to the Vatican's recent complaint that the Fascists sought a "monopoly in the education of youth." The design is seen to make that monopoly absolute.

This official pronouncement is the surface outcropping or visible manifestation of a condition which has become deeply rooted in Italy's body politic. It marks another step in the almost uninterrupted trend of that nation away from even theoretical democracy and toward political absolutism. Mussolini is convinced that the system of government which he has imposed under his progressive dictatorship offers the only solution for his country's industrial, economic and social problems. The perpetuation of Fascism, although now it may seem to be firmly established, must depend, as he rightly believes, upon the sympathetic support of the youth of the land. The material prosperity which he has done much to restore does not perpetually emphasize the chaotic conditions which afforded the opportunity for his rise to power.

Fascism, in this present day and hour, is hardly regarded more highly by people of democratic ideas than Bolshevism, against which it is at least theoretically arrayed. It is not idealistic. No form of absolutism is idealistic except in the thought of those who impose it. And so it is logical that those who have arrogated to themselves the power, even temporarily, to insist that all teaching and training shall be directed to the perpetuation or to the idealism of a particular governmental creed should destroy, if possible, all agencies which conflict with their main objective.

Waterways in South America

THE question of waterways is one that means much to South America, and whatever money the respective governments spend for their further development may be considered investments bearing full interest.

A glance at the map of South America will show to what an extent that continent's river systems crisscross in every direction. There is primarily the Amazon River, for instance, with a length of some 3850 miles and nearly 200 affluents, 100 of which are navigable. The Iguazu Falls is on the border of Brazil and Argentina, and possesses a potential power greater than that of Niagara. As both countries claim the right to use this water power, it will be for the Pan-American Union to work out a code of international law to settle the issue.

With regard to the navigation of international waters, a no less delicate situation has developed between Argentina and Uruguay with reference to the La Plata River, which flows between these two countries. On behalf of Uruguay, it is claimed that since the La Plata is navigable only near the Uruguayan shore, the boundary between the two countries should be the middle of the river, while Argentina insists it should be the middle of the channel. This problem, together with that of the Iguazu Falls, may come before the next Pan-American Conference, which meets in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933, although it is doubtful whether the Union can do more than render a report of its investigation. In the meantime Argentina pays for dredging and keeping the channel open. Like the Amazon River, the La Plata, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Buenos Aires, is fed by innumerable smaller rivers descending in many instances from the Andean highlands.

Further to the north, Venezuela will present an interesting aspect of inland water transportation as soon as the rivers connecting Lake Maracaibo are made navigable for greater lengths than is the case today. The Orinoco River, however, with its many tributaries, furnishes good approaches to such a city as Ciudad Bolivar, 260 miles from Port of Spain.

Perhaps none of the South American countries is to gain more from the development of its rivers than Ecuador. Here is a country sparsely settled, offering every advantage to the colonist, and presenting many rivers and streams which flow through fertile valleys. With regard to navigable rivers, however, Bolivia is more fortunate, and the Paraguay, Madre Dios, Itonama and Sara make up to that republic in many ways for what she misses by not having a direct outlet to the Pacific.

Canada's Colonization Problems

MOST leaders in Canada are agreed that it is highly desirable to bring more settlers into the country. Many seem to doubt the wisdom of doing much through government machinery, however, to help the immigrants to become established as producers on the land. State aid to the settlers in the form of loans, or the furnishing of essential implements and stock on partly prepared farms, is criticized as paternalism. Canada is reluctant to embark on measures of state paternalism.

It is pointed out that many of the successful farmers in Canada had no state aid. They migrated to the western prairies in advance of the railways, with little or no capital. They were able to obtain free land as homesteaders. Some worked for neighboring farmers until they could cultivate sufficient land under homesteading conditions; others found employment for wages

on railway construction and similar work, taking time off during the seasons of seeding and harvesting, until they could afford to apply themselves entirely to the transforming of virgin prairie land into fields of golden grain.

Advocates of a larger policy of colonization, with the national credit behind it, reply that pioneers at this stage of Canadian development are confronted with different conditions. There is little or no free land available for settlers, such as Canada had to offer to homesteaders at the beginning of this century. The most desirable land has passed into the hands of private interests. The privilege of cultivating it has to be paid for. Railway construction work on trunk lines is completed: it is no longer a source of employment for potential farmers.

There are great expanses of valuable land, conveniently located throughout western Canada, but held in idleness, while Great Britain and other lands that supplied the successful pioneers of earlier years could supply many thousands of similarly desirable settlers. Whether by state aid or by private enterprise, it should surely be possible to open up opportunities for more of the right kind of home makers in Canada's fertile regions.

The Prospect of Farm Relief

THE obvious determination of the leaders in Congress to force action on farm relief is not strictly a political move. At least it is not biased politics, for defenders of this measure may be found among the adherents of all political faiths. Furthermore, the bill which was introduced in the Senate does not basically conflict with the views already expressed by President Coolidge. The bill before the House is likewise a compromise. The McNary-Haugen measure enacted by the previous Congress was vetoed by President Coolidge because it was thought the equalization fee would be declared to be unconstitutional. In the Senate bill a modified equalization fee clause is inserted, but it is further provided that the application of this clause is optional and will not be resorted to unless the other remedies provided by the measure fail to bring the needed relief to the farmers of the country. It is furthermore provided that if this clause is declared by court interpretation to be unconstitutional it is to be the will of Congress that the other provisions of the bill shall remain in force.

At this time it may not be possible to forecast just what form the bill will take by the time it is through both houses of Congress and sent to the President for ratification. Needless to say the sponsors of the measure have incorporated in it most of all the remedies which, after extensive hearings and prolonged debates, they consider likely to be effective. President Coolidge has signified his willingness to subscribe to a measure which is calculated to bring relief to the farming community, and has gone out of his way to invite recommendations which may be economic as well as constitutional. The chances for the final enactment, therefore, have been greatly enhanced, and the expectation is that a workable law will finally result from these efforts and desires.

A Promising Art Competition

NEXT year's most interesting competition in art promises to be the one recently announced by the San Antonio Art League. The sum of \$31,500 has been set aside by this Texas organization for prizes. There are five classifications of paintings eligible for competition on the following themes: Texas wild flowers, ranch life and cotton fields. In the general Texas wild-flower competition seven prizes range from \$3000 to \$1000. For the classification open only to Texas painters of Texas wild flowers, four prizes range from \$1000 to \$250. In addition to all named prizes there are to be ten honorable-mention prizes of \$100 each.

These figures are here given in some detail to indicate the significance and scope of this competition. Particularly it is to be noticed that the definite statement of themes makes a really native competition out of this unique art event in Texas.

This native note has rather been neglected in some of the more important general art exhibitions in the United States, in the opinion of many artists. Just how much ground they have for complaint is not clear, but without doubt there is some dissatisfaction with the way one and another important annual show is conducted.

It is because there can be no question that the Texas show, to be held in San Antonio next February, is by its very nature exactly what it calls itself, that it will attract even more widespread notice and congratulation among artists than this year's show under the same auspices. There can be no dissatisfaction with the terms of an art competition whose terms are stated so unequivocally.

Editorial Notes

How long was the Plainville (R. I.) post office gone before many of the citizens found it out is a question which is being discussed in that little township. Six years ago the post office moved into new quarters, leaving a mail box on the outside of the building. Recently a curious boy with a talent for exploration made the discovery that the box was "full of mail." The thirty-eight letters which the functionless box gave up were sent on their way through more active postal agencies and many townsmen are now wondering what would have happened if the old post office door hadn't been locked when the quarters were abandoned.

Although not many years have passed since the World War, Paris and Berlin have resumed athletic relations on the soccer football field, with Paris winning the first of the new series at four goals to one. It is a pleasure to note that the contest was marked by extreme courtesy on both sides.

Newspapers being admittedly a "power for peace, should they not press their advantage?"

Wouldn't it be a capital thing for nations to confine their navies to ships of state?

Unspeakable Grandeur Here

HAVING seen many of the "grandest sights in the world," I can say without exaggeration that, in my opinion, at Dayibag is to be seen the grandest one of all. It has always been a source of wonder to me why more tourists, passing through Calcutta, do not visit Dayibag. In the olden days, when one had to make the ascent up "the hills," as Anglo-Indians call the Himalayas, by slow stages in a dawk gharry or upon a hill-pony, the journey presented some obstacles to the indolent, but now the railway traverses the entire distance of something less than 300 miles in twenty-four hours.

At Dayibag, I believe, is positively the grandest scenery in the world, and the most varied, the most remarkable, display of vegetation, together with the strangest commingling of dissimilar races.

The untrammelled traveler who forgoes an opportunity to view the "stainless ramp of huge Himalais walls" from the vantage point of Dayibag has none to blame save himself, for nowhere do the Himalayas assume so sublime an aspect. At Simla, Kasauli or Rawalpindi the view is fine, but not to be compared with that at Dayibag.

Here are massed the highest peaks of the mighty range and, as one stands above the clouds at Sanchal, a score of snow-clad crests are seen that each exceed 20,000 feet in height. Ranged round one-half of the horizon, the monster mountains stand in tiers from Jarm to Dunkia, with the majestic Kanchanjanga overtopping all the giddy heights of the foreground, and in the distance Everest rearing its hoary head in the background.

You are gazing on the vastest view the earth affords. In every direction the sight travels hundreds of miles. It is difficult to realize that Mt. Everest is 150 miles away, and still more so to believe that the huge bulk of Kanchanjanga, which towers above you in apparent proximity, is forty miles distant.

The observer will carry away the impression that Kanchanjanga is the monarch of the peaks, for Everest may only with difficulty be approached more closely, and nowhere may a good view of it be obtained. On the other hand, Kanchanjanga,

Whose head in wintry grandeur towers,
And whitens with eternal snow;
While sun in a vale of flowers
Is sleeping rosy at its feet.

presents a long stretch of his craggy flank to the beholder.

The scene is a constantly changing series of contrasting spectacular effects: viewed at dawn on a clear day, the mountain mass takes on a fairy garb of exquisite color, gradating from the darkest blue to the lower valleys—a lighter shade, then to the rose-pink tints of the snowy top. Again, how chill and repellent are these mysterious peaks as they loom menacingly in vague outline through the shifting screen of a misty morn, and how soft and slumbrous they are when in the warm light of a tropical noon! India contains the most magnificent display of nature and the most beautiful handiwork of man—the Himalayas and the Taj Mahal. Both should be seen several times, at different times of day and under varying conditions. Not otherwise can an adequate appreciation or a full impression be secured in either case.

In the shadow of the Himalayas one is suppressed by a sense of insignificance and a strange feeling of being removed from the world. The grim heights before you suggest the idea of eternal silence and quietude that is conveyed to one by the pyramids. It is a false impression, for huge rocks are continually careening down the immense

declivities, constant convulsions cause landslides and avalanches, and an everlasting thunderous rumble pervades. But, viewed at a distance, the snow-capped mass is strongly suggestive of peace and silence.

The journey to Dayibag from the plains is extremely interesting and indeed unique. One's experience is strange enough where a pony makes a goat-like passage up a rocky mountain wall from Kalka in the sands to Kasauli in the snows. It is a transition from sea level to an elevation of 6000 feet, but in making the ascent to Dayibag one passes less abruptly from a tropical to an almost frigid zone through corresponding belts of vegetation.

At Siliguri, 200 miles from Calcutta, the traveler leaves the flat monotony of the plains and the no less trite and stolid inhabitants for more attractive scenery and more engaging people. Here the change is made from the little North Bengal Railway to the curious little line that makes its caterpillar-like progress in and out, but with every upward trend, along the ragged surface of the difficult hills. The stunted 10-ton engine runs on a two-foot gauge, drawing a half dozen or so of cars, most of which are open on the sides.

Before commencing the mountain climb, the train runs through the Terai—the haunt of the tiger. Then the line follows the erratic course of the old dawk road, now winding through a lane of dense vegetation and anon skirting the edge of a precipice 1000 feet in depth.

At the lower elevations the tall, straight, sal, encircled by brightly blossomed parasites, dominates the landscape. Farther on, trees of the temperate zone prevail: oak, maple, cherry, pine, and ultimately various species of the fir family proclaim the prevalence of a colder climate. Everywhere the face of the slopes is covered with a riotous undergrowth, for in this moist atmosphere plant life thrives.

Cannas, begonias, orchids, etc., grow in profusion, beautiful blossoms that we prize in America. The mountaineers of Sikkim are almost as fond of floral adornment as are the Kanakas of Hawaii, but have better opportunities for the proclivity.

The train winds in and out over the irregular surface of the mountains, and at each turn a fresh landscape is brought into view. Now the serried ranks of the snow peaks stand out; nowhere else in the Himalayas may such beautiful and varied scenery be found, for here you are passing not only through a region of the most profuse fecundity, but at the same time through a series of climatic zones, each of which is distinctly marked by a wealth of peculiar vegetation.

After passing through the Terai, you leave Hindustan and enter Sikkim, a foreign country in all but political status. You are now in the land of the Mongoloids, and the cheery little mountaineers who tramp by the train plainly proclaim the fact in their features. These people have nothing in common with the Hindus. Here the Chinese hat and pigtail prevail, and the speech is unlike anything heard in India.

Here you have an opportunity to study peoples of the western part of Asia: here are Nepalese, the melancholy Lepcha, who seem to be uneasy at the rude invasion in his ancient home. He brings to the interesting market some rare orchids and beautiful butterflies, which find ready sale with the American and European tourist. Also one sees the burly Bhotiya, counting his beads and chanting his prayers. This motley crowd is fascinating, and the wonderful scenery unspeakable. J. A. W.

Notes From Berlin

BERLIN

FEW capitals are so eager to profit by the experiences of other cities as Berlin. The municipal authorities of this city constantly are introducing improvements here which have been developed abroad. Owing to this characteristic of enterprise which in no way is handicapped by national prejudice, Berlin now enjoys a uniform fare on all traffic systems permitting to transfer and a systemized regulation of its traffic by signal lamps posted at every busy corner, operated from one center. Both systems were quickly adopted after German traffic experts had studied conditions in the United States.

This year's summer term of the University of Berlin will comprise about 1200 courses which will be conducted by more than 700 professors. They cover a vast field of knowledge. The wealth of information offered becomes apparent from the fact that chemistry alone, for example, will be the subject of not less than fifty-two courses, while thirty professors will lecture on physics. More than twenty courses will be on geography and twenty courses on music. Several courses are devoted to the theater.

There are many names famous throughout the world on the list of professors, such as Professor Einstein and Professor Nernst, who will both lecture on physics. One of the courses on physics will be conducted by a woman, Fraulein Prof. Liese Meitner, who has done splendid work together with Professor Hahn on radioactive elements at the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute of Chemistry in Berlin. She will lecture on this subject. Among the professors lecturing on geography is Professor Penck, who is also well known.

The general interest in current political developments is manifested by two courses, one on "German economics and the Dawes Pact," the other on "Germany's foreign policy and the League of Nations." The latter will be conducted by Professor Hoetzsch, member of the Reichstag and foreign political expert of the German National Party. Considerable interest is also shown in American affairs, as proved by one course on American culture and another on the press and public opinion in the United States. The university building on Unter den Linden naturally cannot provide sufficient room for so many courses and several of them are held elsewhere. For this purpose the former royal palace, museums, schools and other buildings are used. There is also a special seminary for Oriental languages. The summer term lasts from April 16 to August 15.

Not less than 90,000 savants from all parts of the world are listed in the twenty-ninth volume of the "Minerva" yearbook, the Who's Who of the world in natural science, which has just been published here after an interval of two years. The book consists of three volumes and has now 4000 pages. Apart from the names of the best-known scholars, it also contains a survey of thousands of research institutes, laboratories, libraries, universities, academies and other seats of learning. These are classified in groups. Especially the information on the United States has been improved. Dr. Friedrich Richter and Dr. Gerhard Luedtke are responsible for this truly colossal work.

King Amanullah of Afghanistan and his wife, Queen Turaya, have come and gone, and republican Berlin has enjoyed its first official royal visit since the war. It lived up well to the best traditions of the imperial capital, President von Hindenburg—so stately and serene and yet so kindly—doing the honors in as dignified a manner as anyone could have wished. Countless presents were showered on the King by well-meaning people and by business men who were eager to get into touch with his country. These gifts, however, were not of the usual kind and included such rather expensive and cumbersome articles as a three-engined airplane seating fifteen passengers and a six-wheel motor lorry. The King himself placed many orders. At the Leipzig fair he ordered a large number of looms and engaged the young woman who had demonstrated them to him to go for six months to Kabul. He spent half an hour trying out calculating machines—which was entirely contrary to the schedule carefully prepared for him—and then ordered several. His visit left a pleasing impression.

Notes From Moscow

MOSCOW

THE Muscovites, especially those of the older generation, conducted with their accustomed vigor their habitual yearly process of eating as many pancakes as possible during the so-called "blinny" (or pancake) week, which always comes before the long fast preceding the Russian Easter. The Russian "blinny" are somewhat thinner and less substantial than American griddlecakes, and they are consumed in incredible quantities; thirty at one sitting being no unusual achievement for a robust Moscow trencher-man. The blinny are eaten not with the traditional American sirup, but with caviare and the various sour milk preparations which are so characteristic of the Russian table.

Members of the Communist Party and the Union of Communist Youth have been instructed to stay away from all gambling houses, under pain of incurring party punishment. The injunction, which emanated from the Party Control Committee, pointed out the harmfulness of gambling and declared that Communists must not enter buildings where it goes on, even as spectators.

The Russian and Prussian Ministries of Education have agreed on an exchange of composers during the coming musical season as a means of furthering cultural rapprochement between Germany and Russia. The modern German composer, Herr Hindemith, is expected to give a short course in musical composition and theory at the Moscow Conservatory, while a Russian composer, still to be selected, will give a corresponding course at the Berlin Musical High School.

Russia shares the general enthusiasm for long airplane flights. One of the most prolonged and difficult airplane journeys is projected for the coming summer in the shape of a flight from the Kamchatka Peninsula, in Eastern Siberia, to Leningrad. This trip will be over frozen and desolate country and will be made in the form of long hops between a few selected points where reserves of food and fuel will be laid in. If successful, the flight is expected to disclose interesting facts about the hitherto unexplored polar wastes of northern Siberia.

Quite the most assiduous theatergoer in Moscow is Prof. H. W. L. Dana of Columbia University, and now of the New School for Social Research in New York. Professor Dana has been traveling in various European countries, studying modern trends in literature and drama, and finds in Russia one of his most extensive and interesting fields of study, because of the abrupt shift of cultural values, following the Revolution, and the many new schools of thought and expression which have developed among the recent poets, playwrights and novelists.

A new district for Jewish colonization has been opened along the banks of the River Amur, in eastern Siberia. The number of impoverished Jews in the cities and towns of European Russia exceeds the amount of free land available for colonization. Hence the Russian and foreign organizations which are supervising the work of Jewish land colonization have decided to begin operations in this new region, where the reserves of unsettled land are great.

The recent census figures, which are now being worked over and published in greater detail, emphasize a fact which is sometimes forgotten abroad: that Russians make up only a little more than half the population of the Soviet Union. Ethnologists reckon 187 nationalities in Soviet territory, many of which, of course, are very small and obscure. Next to the Russians by far the largest racial group are their southern cousins, the Ukrainians, who number more than 31,000,000. Then follow 4,738,900 White Russians (not political "Whites," but a definite race, inhabiting the marshy western regions of the Soviet Union). There are almost 4,000,000 Kazaks (not Cossacks), wandering Asiatic tribesmen of the steppes and about the same number of Uzbeks, who live in the oases of the central Asiatic desert. In round numbers there are 3,000,000 Tartars and 2,600,000 Jews, together with a host of other nationalities, no one of which reaches the 2,000,000 mark in numbers.